The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 24.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Immense Liberal Meeting at Springfield.

Speech of Governor B. Gratz Brown.

Addresses by Governor Palmer, General O'Neill, and Others.

Dissolution of the Grant-Duncan Imposition.

O'Conor Persists in His Refusal to Be Their Tool.

New York Liberal and Democratic Conventions.

Missouri Radical State Convention.

Senator Schurz at Dayton, Ohio.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

Miscellaneous Notes of the Canvass.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR B. GRATZ BROWN, OF MISSOURI, AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL., THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1872.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5.—Yesterday evening Governor B. Gratz Brown arrived in this city and was received as the guest of General John Cook and other prominent citizens. He spent the night at the house of the former, and during the day he visited the Greeley headquarters, and also spent much time at the parlors of the Central Hotel, where he was visited by hundreds of leading Republicans and Liberals of Springfield and vicinity, members of Liberal clubs having come from the country towns in order to hear the address of the future Vice-President. After the weary ceremony of hand-shaking was over, the Governor was driven around the city and shown various objects of interest.

Early in the evening the crowd began gathering in the State House Square, which is now better known as Greeley Park, and where it had been decided to hold the meeting. The evening was warm, but clear and pleasant, and no better place could have been found to spend an hour than in the open air, on the green turf. The scene was soon an animated one. Bands of music, of a couple of brands of music, by dozaeens of artillery, and the explosion of skyrockets. Upon the stand, which was lit up by immense gas stars, were Wm. M. Springer, General McClernand, General McConnell, Uncle Jesse K. Dubois, Hiram K. Jewett, Charles H. Chapin, S. H. Beardsley, William Jayne, J. M. Haines, Barnabas, of St. Louis; Colonel D. H. Armstrong, Chairman of the Missouri Liberal State Committee; Governor Gratz Brown, and a number of others. The people continued pouring in from all quarters until the space within the bases of the speaker's stand was filled, and still the crowd of thousands were present. Although the Republicans were holding a meeting in Lincoln Hall in order to listen to orations and speeches from their orators, quite a number of them, as subsequently learned, were present, preferred hearing Governor Brown to wasting time at the Lincoln, and were among the most attentive listeners to the speaker. The Republicans had about 600 at their meeting. At 8 o'clock, Governor Brown reached the ground, escorted by a company of torch-bearing boys, aged from 16 to 20, and numbering about 200. Every side was packed to overflow, and every side were provided to welcome with plaudits a real peace. That involved, of course, relinquishment of hatreds by all, giving room for reformation of rights to all. It implied an equal freedom and guaranteed a common prosperity.

The second of these was a reconciliation of the races. Dwellers in the same land, no longer divided as to civil rights, called to be one people. Their interests identified, it was necessary to have amicable relations between them if the country was not to be again embroiled. The second point, the revival of local self-government, in recognition of many mutual dependencies, the custom of cooperating for each other's good, and the universal principle of law, strict avoidance of any such qualifications as should omit them back into personal antagonisms.

So apparent to all had become the necessity for adjusting these two supreme public demands that it seemed to present itself as the only way to the less common acquiescence. The fact that the Republicans were most pronounced in declaring that the war had accomplished its purpose by victory, and the further fact that the President in his last annual message took to be the task to be finished, exalted him greatly in the estimation of all who were not strictly partisans. "Let us have peace" was the spoken purpose, and in view of it the hatreds of the past were forgotten. Not even that which had blasted the life and efforts to defend been regardless as well as single of purpose? It might be questioned, and it was questioned, whether the determined from symptoms of a good man, examples of Dr. Conrad was made in an unusual and unpleasant manner from what was to be expected. The time was impossible to tell of or what Mrs. Sutherden died.

Professor Smith, of Philadelphia, is expected to arrive in Geneva.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, and the leading features were generally easier. Mess pork was dull and fully 25c per bbl lower, closing at $14.35@14.50 for cash or seller the month. Lard was nominally steady at 8 3-4@9 per lb for winter, and 8 1-2c for summer. Meats were dull at 6 1-2c for shoulders and 8 3-4c for short ribs. Highwines were less active but steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were more active and steady at 14 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was moderately active, but 1 1-2c lower, closing at $1.19 1-2 cash; $1.17 1-2 sellethe month; and $1.16 1-2 seller October. Corn was weak, declining 3c, and closed at 37 1-2 cash, 39 3-4@39 3-8c seller October. Oats were dull and 1-3c lower, closing at 24 3-4c cash, and 26 1-4c seller October. Rye was quiet, and 1-2c lower, closing at 56c. Barley was active and weak, closing at 84 1-2c cash, 61c seller the month, and 60 1-2@61c seller October. The hog market was dull and 20c lower, sales dragging at $4.50@4.90. Cattle were quiet and easy. Sheep met with a good demand at former prices.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Warm weather, followed by cooler, will prevail by, with clearing weather over the middle States during the night. Generally cloudy weather, with areas of rain and thunderstorms, and variable winds for New England on Friday, followed by cooler weather for the South Atlantic States, with probably rain for the Gulf and Southern portion. Partly cloudy weather from the Gulf to Kentucky, with southerly winds. The barometer will continue falling from the Upper Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. Indications are for threatening weather, and probably areas of rain, from the Ohio to the Valley. Very brisk southerly winds for Lake Michigan, and probably for Lake Erie and Huron by Friday morning, and for Lake Ontario during Friday. An area of very low barometer is now apparently advancing eastwardly towards Iowa and Northern Missouri.

The Sebcopoe Murder Trial.

CHARLESTON, Va., Sept. 5.—The trial at Dr. Robinson was resumed to-day. Mr. Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia, for the defence, gave an opinion of the character of the witness of Professor Aiken was strictly unreliable, and that he stood on no credibility. He further testified that nothing could be determined from symptoms of a good man, examples of Dr. Conrad was made in an unusual and unpleasant manner from what was to be expected. The time was impossible to tell of or what Mrs. Sutherden died.

Professor Smith, of Philadelphia, is expected to arrive in Geneva.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Wood Preserving.

The Common Council Committee on Wood Preserving met yesterday afternoon to consider the process of the Illinois Wood Preserving Company as applicable to wooden pavements. There were present Aldermen Bateman, Throop, Lay, Lawler, Commissioners W. B. Ogden and E. S. Thompson, of the Board of Public Works; Professor J. V. J. Blaney, Dr. Rauch, of the Board of Health, and Mr. Tucker, representing the company. The last-named gentleman explained the wood preserving process, saying that about eight hours were required to prepare a batch of timber by his process, and that the cost would be two hundred feet. In reply to a question from Commissioner Ogden, Professor Blaney stated that not elapsed since their laying in order to detect the difference in durability between wood preserved and the natural wood for pavement. Professor Blaney gave it as his opinion that the wood process would absorb more moisture than the Nicholine process, and he also stated that the latter was the best process for pavement. Dr. Rauch believed that in its sanitary properties the Nicholine was superior to the Sawdin process, but he preferred the Seely process to either, because he believed that by it the impregnation of the wood with oil was more thoroughly and uniform. The committee adjourned for one week.

A Whistle that Needs Some Spring.

An omnibus containing a load of passengers came very near falling into the river, at Milwaukee street bridge, yesterday morning. The driver, in order to admit of the passage of a vessel through the bridge, was waiting for the structure to close, when about fifteen feet from the bridge, on the approach. The tug-boat, which was on duty on this particular occasion, sounded the whistle which emits the most unearthly sound that ever woke an echo. While going through the bridge, the Captain of the boat pulled the whistle-rope, for the purpose of signalling the next tug-boat. The horses became frightened, and had a whistling effect upon all the horses in the neighborhood, but more especially upon those attached to the omnibus. They made a sudden dash forward, and would undoubtedly have jumped into the river had it not been for the skill of the driver in grasping the reins. He pulled with all his strength on the one hand, and succeeded in turning the affrighted animals around, so that when the current was made just in time, for if two more wheels of the omnibus came within a few inches of the end of the approach. The horses became frightened at the whistle, and they broke away and ran as far as Fifth avenue before they could be stopped. The excitement caused by this unpleasant occurrence was tremendous.

Summarily Disposed Of.

Among the arrivals of cattle at the Union cattle Yards, on Tuesday afternoon, was a drove of twenty-five Texans, several of which were diseased. The fact, however, was not discovered until yesterday morning, when Superintendent Sherman ordered the entire drove to the pens. A Texas cattle hereafter received will be peremptorily inspected before being driven to the yards, in which there may be symptoms of disease, will be condemned, and disposed of as above. Although the existence of the disease among this class of cattle had become known, a Chicago butcher so deceived to buy them, and, but for the early action of the inspector, the meat of the diseased would have been served up to the consumers of this already too much afflicted city.

Everything.

Collector Judd left the city yesterday for a trip to Illinois. His family preceded him.

—There will be a meeting of the Northern Baptist Sunday-school Association in the Cathedral on Monday evening.

—Miss Charlotte M. Blake reports donations amounting to $775.47 for the Orphan Asylum during the past month, and numerous other contributions in kind.

—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Jacob Jarsley, aged 22, at the County Hospital. His death was caused by hemorrhage, produced by a rupture of an artery of the stomach.

—A man named Edward Igo, residing at the corner of Thirty-first and Halsted streets, was very suddenly last night. The Coroner has been notified.

—Bennett & Livingstone's hat-house, on Lake street, was entered by burglars last night, but also attempted to break open the safe. Failing in that, they left the premises.

—Yesterday being the anniversary of the Swedish Church will give a reception in the church parlors this morning, to all members of the congregation. The celebration in the evening at Dr. D. Heiner from his summer Vacation.

—A public meeting for the purpose of dedicating their new hall, at 371 West Madison street, (formerly Hooker Hall) will be held on Sunday evening, by the Washingtonian Division of the Order of Temperance. The public are invited.

—The Rising Base Ball Club will hold a very important business meeting this evening at the Jefferson street. Every member who values himself worth anything as a member cannot afford to be absent, as business of importance and dignity to make the meeting memorable.

—The alarm from Box 263, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning out of fire in the residence No. 1 Sherman avenue, from which no material damage resulted. It was extinguished before the arrival of the steamers.

—Mrs. Connell, residing at No. 91 Hancock street, while going home after attending a concert on Monday night, slipped and fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Throop and Hubbard street, striking on her head. Her skull was badly fractured, and it is feared that she cannot recover.

—Seth Jordan, a brakeman on the Michigan Southern Railroad, was killed on Wednesday, by falling from a freight train, while in motion, several cars passing over his body. The accident occurred in Kensington. The deceased man was conveyed to the County Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Montgomery.

—Roger Mack, aged 9 years, while playing on some companion's sled, on the East side of Dearborn street, accidentally fell into the water as it was drowned. The body was soon recovered and taken to the home of the boy's parents at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue where an inquest will be held.

—Common sense is the lately held definition to signify that quality which indicates a man to believe the driver of a West Side omnibus when he de-clared that he could run it within limits. It is called common sense, because everyone knows that the driver has a mental reservation behind the assertion, and that he will not do so each thing, if the driver can help it.

—There is nothing like being prepared for a contingency, and for this reason the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has lately appointed Mr. George M. Chamberlin, a young and rising physician, to the position of assistant surgeon. Now let the employes maim themselves to their hearts content, the company's surgeon is prepared, and they say so.

—A buggy, containing a man named J. J. Dempsey, and a boy, was run into by an express wagon, at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, yesterday morning, and badly wrecked. The occupants escaped unhurt. After the collision, the horse attached to the buggy ran off, but was caught in a lumber-yard a few blocks distant.

—In the galaxy of genius which has been engaged to shine in the Star Lecture Course, season, are many English "stars" of the magnitude, among whom we note Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Reade, Yates the celebrated novelist, Frederic Harrison, and Macdonald the poet-novelist. Edmund Yates is already on the ground as a Chicago "institution," and will on that account probably open the Star Course.

—The South Park Commissioners are looking out for the first assessments levied on property in South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, for the sixty resulting thereto by reason of the location of the South Park in those districts, and shortly paid at the office of the South Park Commissioners, Room No. 2, Republic Life Insurance Company's building, Monroe, Mon. 1st and 1st Lake st.

—At 10 o'clock on Tuesday night an old man named John McCarthy was struck in the head over the head with a heavy stone which was thrown by a man named Henry Lessler. His skull was fractured, and his recovery is considered doubtful. McCarthy was walking at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Eighteenth street at the time. Lessler was arrested yesterday afternoon, and in answer to the charge, he said he knew whether he injured the man intentionally or accidentally.

—Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were ——— Kennedy and lady, Philadelphia; Wm. Schoen and lady, Philadelphia; W. F. Gilbert, Memphis; A. Wiseman, Wisconsin; J. F. Wheeler and wife, Ohio; H. J. Perkins, Grand Rapids; W. F. Scott, Pittsburgh; G. Sherman, Iowa; J. Price, Pittsburgh; T. H. Judd, Detroit; V. R. S. Newman, Wisconsin; H. J. Williams, Detroit; E. K. Campbell, Philadelphia; Dr. Thomas, Kansas; G. S. Palmer, Dayton; A. Brandlaw, Texas.

—The elevator of Vincent, Nelson & Co., which is being constructed on the South Branch, foot of Carlton street, has furnished two cases for the Center late week. On Tuesday afternoon a workman named Robert McAllister, aged 40 years, who resided at No. 111 Pacific avenue, fell from a wall about forty feet high, and received injuries from which he died a few hours afterward. The death occurred at the Mercy Hospital. He leaves a wife and several children. An inquest was held yesterday. Another workman employed on the elevator, named N. S. Schiley, fell almost from the same spot, at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and received injuries which will keep him about 40 years of age, and boarded at No. 39 Archer avenue. The body was taken to Bridgeport, where the inquest will be held to-day.

THE FAR WEST.

The Diamond Discoveries Doubted in British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The selection of Mr. Woods, Yuba, and anywhere recently published here as coming from Arizona have been sent to London for identification. It appears that a person claiming to have recently sold them is an American. The disbelief in the genuineness of the reported discoveries is increasing here.

Kimberley for the benefit of the Canadian Government have just concluded in British Columbia. They were very exciting, and resulted in the choice of Dennison and Nisbet.

TENNESSEE.

Failure of the People's Bank—Liabilities, $700,000—Assets, $114,000.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 4.—Considerable excitement was produced among depositors in the People's Bank of Nashville this morning by the announcement of the suspension of that institution. Immediate liabilities are reported to be $700,000, while its assets will not be more than $114,000, the bank had been placed in the hands of G. F. Thurston, as trustee, by a deed of assignment executed by the President, Jacob Jarsley, aged 22, at the County Hospital. His death was caused by hemorrhage, produced by a rupture of an artery of the stomach.

—A man named Edward Igo, residing at the corner of Thirty-first and Halsted streets, was very suddenly last night. The Coroner has been notified.

—Bennett & Livingstone's hat-house, on Lake street, was entered by burglars last night, but also attempted to break open the safe. Failing in that, they left the premises.

—Vesper Sabbath Services in the Church will give a reception in the church parlors this morning, to all members of the congregation. The celebration in the evening at Dr. D. Heiner from his summer Vacation.

—A public meeting for the purpose of dedicating their new hall, at 371 West Madison street, (formerly Hooker Hall) will be held on Sunday evening, by the Washingtonian Division of the Order of Temperance. The public are invited.

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MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Custom House Scheme.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The *Republican*, this morning, publishes the card of Messrs. Lemp, Bissell and McGrorie, in reply to the statement of Governor Brown, in his speech at Jefferson City, saying that they owed a house of prostitution $1,000 each, and owed $1,000 to Mr. Conrad was made in an unusual and unpleasant manner from what was to be expected. The time was impossible to tell of or what Mrs. Sutherden died.

Professor Smith, of Philadelphia, is expected to arrive in Geneva.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE NORTHWESTERN (BABCOCK) FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY

Having commenced suits against Richard M. Johnston, Agent for the (GARDNER) LITHGOW FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY, and against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Hamlin, Hale & Co., and Pennoyer, Shaw & Co., purchasers of the Gardner Fire Extinguisher, hereby

CAUTIONS

All parties from buying or using Fire Extinguishers of any kind in which water impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas is used as an extinguishing element, except those manufactured by this Company or others duly licensed and authorized by us, on pain of

Immediate Prosecution for Infringement.

JOHN V. FARWELL, MATTHEW LAFLIN, IVAN H. HIGGINS, ASSON STAGER, E. F. LACEY, H. M. THOMPSON, Directors N. W. F. Ex. Co.

COUNSEL: HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, HON. ROSCOE BOREE, WEST & ROSS, KERSHAW & BLAKE.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

12, 14 & 16 East Madison-st, (Between Michigan and Wabash-avs.)

Would respectfully call the attention of Merchants to their full and complete stock of

Flannels, Blankets, Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Hosiery, Notions, &c., &c.,

Which they offer at the Lowest New York and Chicago prices.

CLOTHING.

1872. FALL TRADE. 1872.

We now have our

FALL STOCK

Opened in our NEW STORE, corner of Market and Monroe-sts,

To which the attention of the Clothing Trade Is respectfully invited.

HENRY W. KING & CO.

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BUYERS

Visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of

SONTAG & STAUDINGER, 640 WABASH-AV., (13th St.), IMPORTERS OF

French China, Bohemian Glass Ware, Lava Goods, Parian, Marble, Bisque, China Toys, Dolls.

FANCY GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE of FINE CARRIAGES, Top and Open Buggies, Panel and Basket Phaetons, Business Wagons, Top and Open Side Spring Wagons, of every style, used for business or pleasure. The largest stock and greatest variety. Will be sold for the next six weeks at prices defying competition, when STYLE and QUALITY is considered. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

Manuf'rs and Dealers in Fine Carriages, 325 & 327 Wabash-av., cor. Congress.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN H. WRENN. EDWARD G. BREWSTER.

WRENN & BREWSTER, BANKERS,

150 LASALLE STREET,

Otis Building, between Madison and Monroe streets. Transact a Legitimate Banking business in all its branches.

Buy and Sell Cold, Government Bonds, Land Warrants, Local Stocks and Bonds.

Buy and Sell on Commission Commercial Paper and Local Securities of all kinds.

Loans Negotiated for Non-Residents.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, BANKER,

164 & 166 LaSalle-st., Chicago,

Buys Business and Real Estate Paper, Discounts Rents, Receives Deposits, and Sells Exchange on all large cities in Europe at our real estate.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

We are negotiating long loans on Real Estate in Chicago and immediate vicinity, in large sums, at current rates. Applicants are requested to bring abstracts and such other title papers as they may have.

RAIRD & BRADLEY, 204 Wabash-av.

WANTED,

Keystone Certificates and 10 Shares Elgin Watch Stock, by

HAMMOND & WATSON, 78 Washington-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 75 South Canal-st.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Charles Morris, 200 Michigan-av.

A South of Van Buren-st. has the fullest stock of Political Parade, Hats, Ties and Paper Caps, Rosettes, Badges and Transparencies. Also Fancy Goods, Notions and Jewelry. Lowest cash prices. Orders from committees of Candidates on Banners, Transparencies, Badges, Medals, at the lowest cash prices.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

State-st., corner Eldridge-court,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms $2 per day.

COAL.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE, LACKAWANNA, ERIE & BRIAR HILL,

And all other kinds of Hard and Soft Coal, delivered promptly and in fine condition.

W. H. & J. F. OLCOTT,

Office, 146 LaSalle-st.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

I invite the attention of consumers to one of the

Largest Stocks of Hard Coal

To be found in the city, consisting of all sizes, which is offered at LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Office and Yard, 176 South Canal-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

B. HOLBROOK.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

PITKIN & BROOKS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Crockery, Glassware, AND OHIO STONE WARE,

HAVE REMOVED TO

41 RIVER-ST.

SALT!

REMOVAL!

We have removed our office to

No. 41 Lake-st.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER.

REMOVAL.

WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, Wholesale Boots and Shoes,

Have removed to their old quarters, 56 AND 58 WABASH-AV.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS & ORGANS.

200 Pianos and Organs

For sale on the most favorable terms. Invoices received daily of HALLET, DAVIS & CO. Pianos, Great Union Pianos, and SMITH'S American Organs.

New Pianos and Organs to Rent.

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner Wabash-av. & Thirteenth-st.

FURNACES.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co., 137 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Mode for Hot-Air Furnaces. Our Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Troy of the Lake, and all kinds of Architectural Iron Fronts and cooking stoves.

Estimates furnished upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 137 East Kinzie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS,

OF DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers.

Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Agents for the State of Illinois.

Steam Heating.

Estimates furnished and contracts taken for all kinds of STEAM HEATING.

SAML. J. POPE & CO., 31 North Jefferson-st.

SCRAP BOOKS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

BOLTS.

BOLTS.

Continental Bolt Works,

Manufacturers of Machine Bolts, Tag Screws, Hinge Head, and Cut Bolts, Fence Staples, and all kinds of Wrought Iron Work. Orders filled at short notice. Works, corner Marion and Hawthorne, Salesrooms, 50 and 52 East Madison-st.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants in Grain, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Tallow, Furs, Green and Dried Fruits, &c. 78 West Lake-st., Chicago. Refer to First National Bank, Insurance, and First National Bank.

G. A. SACKETT & SON,

SUCCESSORS TO SACKETT & CO.,

Commission Merchants, 161 South Water-st.

REAL ESTATE.

North Evanston

GROVE PROPERTY,

At from $10 to $20 per foot front.

JOHN CULVER, 142 LA SALLE-ST.

TWENTY ACRES,

Near South Park, for sale by WALTER WRIGHT, 77 Washington-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary, 152 and 154 South Sheldon-st.

Opening the Fall Term Sept. 11. Circulars sent on application. Address, Miss E. STOW, Principal.

MARRIED.

JOWETT—MILLER—At the residence of Bishop Foster, on Wednesday Sept. 4, Mr. Frank Jones and Miss Annie McLean, all of this city.

No cards. Friends please accept this notice.

KIMBALL—HANFORD—Sept. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Wm. H. Kimball, of Chicago, to Miss Ella Hanford, of Milwaukee, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Ryder, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Dodson, Mr. Rufus Rea Kimball and Miss Hattie Hanford.

HALLOCK—INGALLS—Sept. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oak Park, by the Rev. George T. Manly, Edward, Mr. E. L. Hallock and Miss Julie A. Ingalls.

DIED.

MACK—At the residence of his son-in-law, Harlan Page, No. 360 West Tyler-st., George A. Mack, aged 68.

Funeral from the house at 2 o'clock p. m. Friday.

WHITE—At her residence No. 40 South State-st., on the 5th inst., Mrs. Sara Wyer, Eldest wife of Thomas J. White, aged 41 years, 11 months and 5 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Friday. All friends are invited. Boston and Worcester, Mass., and Toronto papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in R. A. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 318, A. F. & A. M. Hall corner Halsted and Twenty-second-sts. Regular Communication this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. Business and work. By order of the W. M.

E. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

The regular meeting of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 9, K. P., (U. S. Lodge) will be held this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their Hall, 174 Randolph-st. By order of the C. C.

ALBERT J. O. KERSDALE, K. R. & S.

BIRTHS.

BOWEN—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 7 o'clock p. m., to the wife of Dr. Wm. Bowen, a son.

BOWEN—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 7 o'clock p. m., to the wife of Dr. Wm. Bowen, a son.

BOOKS.

SCRAP BOOKS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

An Important Day's Work in the County Court.

Interesting Decisions by Judge M. R. M. Wallace.

In the County Court yesterday the matter of delinquent taxes was before Judge Wallace. The Court-room was crowded with attorneys and other interested persons, as decision was to be given on the question of the admissibility of the Collector's return. Following is an abstract of the proceedings of the day:

The Court: The question submitted to the Court at the adjournment last evening was simply as to the competency or the admissibility of the record; there is but little for the Court to decide this morning, as it was understood by the counsel last night that the only question to be decided was simply the admissibility of the Clerk's record. Thinking of it after I left the bench, it seemed to me a very simple question, which could easily have been disposed of before the adjournment, if the Court had not been led off the arguments upon other questions. It seems to me that the statement of the facts will indicate the position of this question, and the manner in which the Court should dispose of it. The Collector is commanded by the statute to present this record to the Court; that is his application for judgment, and hence it seems to me there will be no question but what the Court has a right to look at it; and in that sense would be admissible in evidence. As to the sufficiency of the record, that question was argued, but was not left, I believe, to be disposed of at this time, inasmuch as the parties had not submitted their case. It seems to me that it is clear that this is simply an application, and the Collector is not only commanded to present it, but the Court is commanded, by the statute, to examine it. The Court cannot examine it unless it is presented. Hence the objection to the introduction of the record will be overruled.

Mr. Ashton: I would like to make an inquiry. I understand, then, by the decision of the Court, that the Court now passes upon the admissibility of this application—of the Clerk's books?

The Court: In evidence? Yes, sir.

Mr. Ashton: As the basis of the application on the part of the counsel representing the [illegible]? The Court, then, intimates or gives no opinion upon whether it is competent to authorize the Court to exercise the jurisdiction, and give judgment against the property.

The Court: Whether it is sufficient, the Court does not intimate. The Court does not desire to decide any points in advance of their submission.

Mr. Tuley, the Corporation Counsel, then took up the objections of contestants submitted on Wednesday:

No. 1. Objection to the special assessment warrant No. 1,037. He had consented with Mr. Shorey that judgment should be refused as to the special assessment on the property, and agreed that an item of $61, general tax, should go over to the foot of the docket, in order that, in the meantime, an arrangement could be made.

No. 2. Objection of Edwin Lee Brown to the tax levied on Lot 1, Block 33, School Section Addition. There was no tax specified in the warrant as presented, and consequently the objection was withdrawn.

No. 3—Objection of George E. Cook *et al.* had been withdrawn and refiled as No. 21.

No. 4—Objection of John Forsyth.

Mr. Tuley offered in evidence the Clerk's corrected delinquent list.

Mr. Forsyth objected to its introduction as testimony, as it was incompetent under the law.

The Court: The competency of the testimony has been disposed of; its sufficiency has not. You might as well object to the declaration.

Mr. Tuley said as an appeal would be taken anyway, he would rest the case.

As Mr. Forsyth understood the Court on Wednesday to say the advertisement was considered a part of the record as evidence.

The Court did not say a word about it. Counsel did. He only asked if it was actually on file for information.

Mr. Forsyth thought until there was an advertisement the Court would have no jurisdiction.

The Court said that things that were not on the files of the Court would have no attention paid to them. The advertising was properly upon the files in possession of the Court, and the Court could look at it.

Mr. Forsyth said as he read the general revenue law of 1872, which took effect on the 1st of July, it repealed the law of 1853, which was the law that required the filing of an advertised list with the Clerk of the County Court. The present law, under which these proceedings were had, he claimed, required the advertised list to be produced in court. He called the attention of the court to the clause in the law referring to the matter,—Gross, section 186, p. 361.

Mr. Tuley supposed the list was produced when it was put on the files of the court.

The Court: The section requires the presentation and filing of the list.

Mr. Forsyth: There is nothing said about filing it with the Clerk. The old law required it to be filed previous to the coming in of the court; but that law is repealed in express terms by this general law. The new law requires that it should be a part of the record.

Mr. Tuley: It is here, and the parties can make use of it if they think proper.

The Court: I think, if it was presented with the application and filed, it is in the same condition as the application; it is on the files of the Court by virtue of the statute, and, of course, the Court can look at it without its being formally presented.

Mr. Tuley, to gratify the gentleman, offered the Collector's return in evidence. All the objections were to the general taxes. In this case, he proposed to require proof of interest.

Mr. Forsyth requested the Corporation Counsel to quote the authority requiring the proof, and to state how it was to be made.

Mr. Tuley replied that Mr. Forsyth was to decide how it was to be made. He presumed every man in the city had not a right to come into Court and object to a judgment on his lot.

Mr. Forsyth said it had never been required in any case he knew of before the Superior and County Courts. He had no objection to producing evidence as to the ownership of his property. He had some of his title deeds in Court.

Mr. Tuley was forced to demand proof by what had occurred in the past.

The Court: You have a right to ask the parties to show their interest. Parties not interested cannot appear in Court, except as attorneys.

Mr. Forsyth had filed no objection to any piece of property in which he had no interest.

Mr. Tuley insisted upon the production of proof of interest.

Mr. Forsyth wanted the Court to say what proof should be made. He was willing to qualify.

The Clerk then administered the usual oath to Mr. Forsyth, and he presented his tax certificates and abstracts.

Mr. Tuley said it was a question for the Court to decide whether tax-title certificates showed an interest in the property.

The Court decided that they were sufficient interest, as he had to pay the tax.

Mr. Tuley said he had the affidavits of several parties, who had sworn that certain attorneys had no authority to include their property in their lists of objections.

Mr. Forsyth had not put in a piece of property which he did not own, or which he knew to be owned by certain parties, and by whom he had been retained.

Mr. Tuley asked him for the names. He wanted to know who were fighting the taxes, and did not want their names made public.

Mr. Forsyth replied, Wm. C. Goudy, Cal Gates, and Mr. James J. Wallace.

Mr. Tuley desired to have all the property in which Mr. Forsyth had no interest stricken out.

The Court would not permit it to be done.

Mr. Forsyth claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction to render judgment. The law under which the Collector made his application was a very broad one, and, from the discussion that had taken place, it was difficult to determine under what law or laws they were proceeding. It was not only a double-barrelled, but a three-barrelled, question, from the facts elicited in Wednesday's discussion. It was very difficult for him to determine what objections to make, for if he made one objection, another law was produced. He referred the Court to the law of March 22, 1872—Gross' statute, p. 380.

Charles D. Martin was then sworn. He testified that he was Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, and had charge of the records in the Recorder's office. The records were burned up.

Mr. Forsyth offered in evidence an abstract of title, which, he claimed, could be received in evidence under a section of the Burnt Records bill.

Mr. Tuley objected to its introduction on the ground that the title of the property was not in controversy. The section was made to apply to suits where the title is in controversy. It was, besides, an abstract from the indices of the abstract-makers—not from the records of the County.

Mr. Forsyth said the section did not require a record abstract, but such a one as was made in the ordinary course of business.

The Court: The question is whether the case at bar was one contemplated by the statute.

Mr. Forsyth insisted that there was an interest of the property in controversy. An attempt was made to obtain a sale of the property. There was no legal lien, in his opinion, upon the property described. He proposed to show that the property he owned was not the property described in the delinquent tax-list.

The Court: I know that the common understanding was, at the time this statute (law of March 22, 1872) was before the Legislature, that it was simply for the purpose of establishing title, or for furnishing evidence of title; but the wording of the statute seems to be different. It says: "The title or any interest therein being in controversy." The title to the land in controversy, or any interest in the land in controversy, is the way I would read that grammatically. The question as to whether this is a conversion of any interest is another question.

Mr. Forsyth said it was attempted to force a lien upon his property when it was not properly described. He had no other proof than the abstract, as provided in the Burnt Records bill.

Mr. Adams said after the interest was admitted the only question was whether the tax was valid or not—whether any cause could be shown why it should not be paid.

The Court: This is an attempt to fix a lien or an incumbrance upon the property. The question is whether the residence made by the owner of the property against the enforcement of the lien—whether that is not such an interest in the land as is contemplated by the statute. It is a nice question, but it seems to me that the statute is broad enough to cover the case at bar.

Mr. Tuley contended that the law contemplated abstracts taken from the records of the county, and not from private indices.

Mr. Forsyth was confident that the Corporation Counsel had passed upon such abstracts when the city purchased property, and pronounced them correct.

Mr. Adams insisted that an abstract of title was something which was in and of itself legal evidence.

The Court: I think it clear that it should appear from the very language of this section (in Burnt Records bill) that this was an abstract of title. An abstract of title can only be made from two sources, one from the original papers, and the other from the record of those original papers; that is, as far as evidences are concerned. The section evidently contemplates that it should be an abstract of title that came from the records or from original papers, because it recites "whenever it shall be made to appear, in any court in which any suit is pending, that the originals of any deeds or other instruments in writing, or records of courts, are lost or destroyed, or not within the power of the party to produce the same, and the records of such deeds or other instruments in writing, or other records relating to or affecting such land are destroyed," now it should appear, it seems to me, that they have gained the information from one of these sources. I supposed that all these abstracts were taken from the records; that the abstract makers went to their indices and got the chain, and then prepared the abstracts from the records, or from the original deed, if it was presented.

Mr. Tuley said the one offered purported to be only an examination of title, not an abstract.

Mr. Forsyth claimed that the Legislature could not have meant a legal abstract of title, or a complete copy of the record; that they could not have required it to be made from the record, when the record was destroyed, or from the originals when they were destroyed, and that they used the term in the sense in which custom now used it.

Mr. Tuley remarked that the abstract makers used to mark the documents abstracts, but there had been some difficulty and now they were called examinations of title.

Mr. Adams contended that the certificate attached to the examination was worthless.

The Court: The persons are not officers, and their certificates amount to nothing. I will require proof to show that it was taken from either the originals or the records.

At Mr. Forsyth's request a subpœna was issued for Messrs. Shortall & Hoard, abstract makers.

Mr. Forsyth introduced the corporation newspaper, containing a printed list of the delinquent taxes, and called attention to the fact that his property was improperly described, claiming that he could not be made to pay taxes under such circumstances. In one place was the word "Store," the letter H. and the figure 5; this description would have been Stone & Hoyt's subdivision.

The Court considered this a valid objection.

In another place were the figures 1 and 1, under the captions T and R—Town and Range—there being no such property. On another page was "Okenwald No. 1, North Tier."

Mr. Tuley offered to prove that the subdivision was known as Okenwald's.

The Court, however, considered the objection a valid one.

There were several other irregularities which the Court ruled upon, some favorably and others unfavorably.

Mr. Shortall then came into Court, and, after being sworn, testified that deeds and other written instruments were found on given pages in his indices, set out in abstract form, showing the names of persons, deeds, etc.; they were sufficient to point to the record, from which the abstracts were made. In searches for judgments, and sales, and redemptions, the indices were also used. Every conveyance was examined at one time or another. Letter-press copies were used in cases where searches had once been made.

The counsel then argued the case, occupying about two hours. At the close the Court delivered the following opinion:

The Court: Some of the questions presented by Mr. Forsyth may be disposed of now. If, when the Court takes up any question, any of the counsel who desire to be heard will make it known, the Court will pass it over. The question raised on Section 6 of the act of March 22, is a jurisdictional question. While the Court is ready to pass upon it, if any of the counsel desire to be heard, the Court will not do any violence to the rights of anybody by passing upon it and thereby prejudice their case. But, I think the Court may dispose of those questions of general importance and general application that are proposed. One or two questions raised by Mr. Forsyth, I think the Court may as well dispose of to-night. I desire to have these general questions argued as soon as possible, and then after the list. While the Court may appear to be taking up a good deal of time, it is facilitating the business by having these questions disposed of; then the questions in detail will come up more rapidly, as time as well as rights is of a good deal of importance, inasmuch as the Court is authority. I will state right here that the question as to the statute of March 22, and its relation to the general statute, as well as its relation to the statutes in force at the time of its passage, is one upon which a good deal more can be said. You know that if I was on the other side of the bar, with the information that I have, and twenty-four hours' preparation, I would not entertain, perhaps, but occupy the time of the Court a whole day upon the question. I studied it over last night, and I saw a good many porcupine quills in it. I will confess that I am not prepared to dispose of it. The question in Section 6, the Court has not so much difficulty about, and is ready, if no more counsel desire to speak upon it, to dispose of it. The question is as to the right of the City Council to order the Collector to make a return and fix the time. That is a question of jurisdiction. I suppose that the Collector had no right to make a return—no provision for making a return—and, of course, there is a link in the chain entirely gone. With reference to the question that the Court once passed upon, in relation to the description in the advertisement in the Canal Trustees' sub-division, fractional Section 29, the counsel has been heard again, and some authorities have been read. The Court stated at the time, or intimated that the description might have been a good deal plainer. There is no doubt about that; but still I do not think it the duty of the Court, when a description is such as to be reasonably certain the party could notice from the right description that his property was involved, the description would be sufficient. The ruling of the Supreme Court in relation to the necessity for words denoting numerals so as to indicate what the numerals are, I think is necessary to a considerable extent, if not to the full extent, in the caption—Canal Trustees' Subdivision, fractional section 29, Town 39, north range 14 east. It is utterly impossible for any one to imagine for a moment that one one in the two columns mean town and range, because the town and range are given in the head. Then the question is: What do they mean? We have here the Canal Trustees' Subdivision. We all know what a subdivision means;—a legal subdivision everybody is bound to take notice of, —what it means; it don't mean subdivision of a section, that it is not such a section or such a quarter section, but it is lots and blocks all the time. Now, if counsel could show to the Court that in that sub-division a Lot or Block appraised here for taxes was a sub Lot or sub Block, in this way described, the Court would at once say it was not properly advertised. But we will take for instance the simplest form of expression,—the ordinary and general mode of expression is Lot and Block; if there is any sub to it it is extraordinary; and I do not think it a very strong presumption for the Court to say that this means Lot 1, Block 1 of the Canal Trustees' sub division. There you have the full description. I believe that was the only objection made to any of the descriptions.

Mr Forsyth: There are my other Lots in Fort Dearborn Addition.

The Court: That was passed upon I believe. The question of numerical order is one that the Court disposed of at the last hearing for city and county taxes. While I do not remember the particular argument that the Court used at the time, it seems to me that the statute referring to it is a directorial statute, and unless it should appear affirmatively to the Court that an advertisement; for want of being printed in numerical order, cause injustice to be done the Court would not set aside the whole list for an irregularity of that kind. Let me here remark in reference to such irregularities—plainly irregularities—that it is a great misfortune that the officers are not more careful in this respect. There are possibly and probably reasons why this list is made out in this form as stated by counsel; otherwise it would confuse the list so that nobody could find their property. I know as a matter of experience that I could not tell, on first blush, what section one half of the lots in this city were in; and I think that, perhaps, there are hundreds and thousands of people that own lots in this city who do not know, to-day, and could not tell by any process of investigation they are able to make, from any records or any books, what section they are in. And hence, if you run it by sections you would confuse these ignorant people so thoroughly that they would not know anything about it. I think that the numerical order by subdivisions is the plainest, and ought to be followed by the officers of the city. They ought not to divide a division unless it is sub divided on the record, and then they should not divide any subdivision upon the record they put it in different places on the list. But Lot 1, Block 1, on the list in the division or subdivision, as the case may be. But yet I think that the irregularity that may be covered by the section of the statute that says such shall vitiate proceedings." If any particular proof before the Court shows affirmatively that they have been misled by any of these irregularities the Court would refuse of course to give judgment. The question on Section 6, and also the question as to whether the statute of March 22 is in force, will be left for further argument.

Objection No. 5 that of Minna Haas, who was represented by Mr. Forsyth—was then taken up. The same objections were urged as against No. 4, and the same rulings were made.

The court then adjourned.

NO CONCLUSION.

The "Rendering Nuisance" Before the Criminal Court—A Question of Jurisdiction Raised, and Opinion Reserved.

In the matter of The City *vs* J. C. Mitchell, of Nos. 325 and 327 Archer avenue, known as "the rendering nuisance," at the Criminal Court, yesterday afternoon, the writ and information were read.

Judge Knowlton said that the statute affecting the matter was loosely worded, and difficult to understand, and he maintained its unconstitutionality. The complaint was defective, it not being in the name of the people, and the case was informal in several particulars, which he proceeded to point out. One provision of the new Constitution was that all laws must be general, but, contrary to the preceding under laws relating particularly to the Act Courts of Chicago, or Cook County, the new Constitution was, therefore, in contradiction to what was really a criminal prosecution. He held that the action should be criminal proceeding, and the [illegible] statement. Under the Bill of Rights he contended that both the old and new Constitutions were violated by the statute under which the action lay.

Mr. Reed replied on the technicalities of practice referred to. The question whether the State's Attorney had power to file information under the new Constitution had been decided in the affirmative, a *quo warranto* being held to be a criminal proceeding. It was not necessary to state all the evidence on which action was taken.

Judge Knowlton replied at considerable length, arguing that the Criminal Court was of the same grade as the Circuit Court, and that no Circuit Court could do what this proceeding proposed to do—namely, seize this property because it was a nuisance.

In answer to the Court, Judge Knowlton said that defendant was charged with a criminal offence, but the present action was one over which the Criminal Court had no jurisdiction.

At the conclusion of the argument, Judge Tree said that the case was of considerable importance, and he would reserve his decision for two or three days, giving notice to Mr. Doyle, the Deputy Clerk, one day before, so that reporters might know.

Removal.

It will be well for all consumers of hard and soft coal to know that W. M. & J. F. Olcott are now located in their new office at No. 148 LaSalle street (Otis Block), three doors south of Madison street. They have selected this very central location with the view of accommodating all of their old customers and new ones, and will be pleased to receive a call from parties who are about buying their stock of coal for the winter. Every order left with these well-known and enterprising dealers will be filled with promptness.

Property at North Evanston.

About forty lots in John Culver's property in North Evanston were sold by auction yesterday, by T. S. Fitch & Co. The sale was well attended, and among the purchasers are many who contemplate building homes for themselves on their newly-acquired suburban property.

South Side Meeting.

The grand opening of South Side Headquarters will take place this evening, at No. 484 Wabash avenue. Hon. B. Gratz Brown, General J. C. Black, Hon. Jesse O. Norton, Melville W. Fuller, L. D. Ingersoll, and Hon. Leonard Swett, have been invited to address the meeting. Let there be a good turnout.

The Chicago Magazine.

This elegant periodical just issued for September, is for sale at Emerson & Nott's, No. 239 West Madison street. It is the leading fashion magazine of the West, and the contents of the September number are unusually interesting.

Removal.

The office of the Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, R. S. Critchell, agent, has been removed to No. 127 LaSalle street.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Murder, Riot and Robbery—Stones, Bludgeons, Firearms, and Whiskey.

Cavalry and Infantry Hold the Streets, and Business Suspended.

The Wrecked City.

Belfast (Aug. 20) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The disaster which has once more made Belfast the disgrace of Ireland is directly attributable to the violent malevolence of the lower classes of Orangemen, and indirectly to the repeal by the Government of the Party Processions act. It is now lawful for all parties to have processions, and the 12th of July was celebrated by the Orangemen in great state and in great peace. The Catholics made no sign whatever. On Aug. 15, they celebrated

THE RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL OF LADY DAY

by forming enormous processions, carrying flags with historical mottoes, bearing portraits of Robert Emmet, and holding meetings in favor of home rule. The leaders of the Orangemen addressed their followers on the 14th by placard and advertisement, called upon them to abstain from all violence, referred to the peaceful demeanor of the Catholics on the 12th, and entreated for them a quiet day in return. These addresses were wholly disregarded, and on Friday morning Sandy row wore its ancient appearance, and soon threatening knots of men formed into a riotous multitude.

OPENING OF THE FIGHT.

The Catholics with equal promptitude took up a defensive position, and before night closed a couple of men were dead, a score were wounded and hundreds were drunk. On Saturday the contest was renewed with extraordinary fury. While troops were hastening from every quarter, while special trains were flying from the capital, while beseeching telegrams were flashed from the local authorities, the ship carpenters had pitched their camp, and calmly awaited the arrival of the foe. These warriors have a local reputation of fiercest import. In the riots of 1864, which lasted for no less than twenty-one days, they sacked whole streets, tore down shutters, ransacked shops, and fought with a desperate fury that appalled the country. On this occasion the challenge was not thrown down in vain; but happily the battle was averted. The constabulary, in their utmost force, stood between the angry hosts, and at length, when they themselves were beaten with bludgeons and stones, they charged the mob with the bayonet and succeeded in breaking the sort of square which had been not inartistically formed. They wounded several men and received several wounds themselves. They now hurried at a rapid pace through the principal streets of the notoriously disturbed quarters, and, as reinforcements arrived, they were able to keep the two parties each on their own ground. But the failure of Saturday but the more inflamed the murderous passions of the mob, and since that evening's work it has been simply absurd to inquire who is the aggressor. On Sunday morning an ominous quiet reigned throughout the town, and those who knew Belfast rioters best foretold a deadly battle before long.

THE FRAY RENEWED.

All day preparations were made on either side, and all day troops and police were pouring in from quarters outside Ulster. One thousand constabulary were in town in the afternoon, and General Warre, commanding the military, had a tremendous force at his disposal. The Mayor issued a proclamation warning the people that mobs or knots of more than six persons would be dispersed forcibly, if necessary; but the proclamation had no effect whatever. The riots had gone too far. Violence had felt its own strength; and now when half a dozen public houses had been sacked and liquors of all kinds consumed in the street with astounding rapidity, mob law was the law of the hour. At length they issued from their respective quarters to the number of about five thousand. They proceeded to a large brick field and commenced

THE BLOODIEST CONFLICT EVER REMEMBERED IN ULSTER.

Now the Catholics were driven from the field and now they returned with renewed courage and swept the Orangemen away. The fight had lasted for more than half an hour when the military were attracted by the incessant ball firing, and immediately hastened to the spot. The cavalry charged right between the mobs and the Highlanders dashed into the thick of the crowded street.

MEN FALL ON ALL SIDES,

and in fifteen minutes there was a tremulous peace. The wounded were carried to the hospital and one hundred rioters were conveyed to the cells. But while this battle was being quelled almost a fiercer one was being arrayed. The town, as I have said, was up all night. Men and women feared to go to bed, and the suspense was tempered considerably by intoxication. Every Protestant house in the Catholic districts had been soaked, and a similar savagery had found devotees in the Protestant quarters. So there were hundreds compelled to be in the streets, and the quarrel was easily renewed. From hour to hour circumstances delayed the conflict; but at about 5 in the afternoon a band of ruffians deliberately smashed in the shutters of two public houses, and for the next hour

THE FURIES TO PANDEMONIUM RAGED UNCHECKED.

Barrels of porter and ale were opened, and huge draughts were handed out in vessels of every conceivable kind. Brandy bottles were smashed at the neck and men drank from them until they reeled into the gutters. In a few minutes drunken men and women lay about and made anew companion-picture for the fearful frescoes of the French Revolution. Champagne was despised as not affording facile means of ready consumption, and the savages lost most of the wine as they smashed the necks of the bottles. At one moment there were 6,000 people howling like demons, drinking furiously of all drinks, reeking, and swearing, and staggering and getting into beastly helplessness. In that quarter there was not one whole pane of glass. The sashes of the windows were gone. The furniture lay on the upturned flagway in hideous debris.

THE STREETS WERE TORN UP,

the stones were piled in a hundred heaps, and women and girls wrought at this fear preparation until their hands were scarred and bloody.

The police came up instead of the Orangemen, and the battle began in downright savage earnest. The stones were hurled in thousands against the force, which gradually retreated until the crowd reached an open space, when they suddenly turned and fired. But blank cartridge was not the food for these fellows, and, seeing the disadvantage of the police, they charged on them with bludgeons and beat them down in numbers. The police then made an attempt to force the crowd at the point of the bayonet, and several rioters fell. A couple of bullet wounds were also inflicted, but the condition of the meagre police force must have been instantly lamentable had not General Warre, at the head of the Fourth Dragoons, appeared upon the scene. In ten minutes there was a complete silence. The Highlanders stood under arms, and the cavalry scoured every lane and drove the rioters off. The drunken were carried on stretchers to the cells. The wounded were lodged in the hospital, and haggard order was once more restored. But not for long.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

In two hours a crowd assembled in the very heart of the town, in the fine open space in Castle street. Stone throwing began, and a jeweller's shop seemed marked for pillage. A couple of houses were broken into, and persons caught issuing with goods were arrested. But the thieves in the crowd thought to rescue them and a series of small scuffles took place, in which hurts but no wounds were many and frequent. The dragoons soon appeared, and there was something like consternation when a man was seen deliberately to aim at the Captain in charge. Fortunately the murderer missed his mark, and the bullet entered a wall in a direction a few inches out of the Captain's line. The ruffian succeeded in getting off, and fortunately the mob began to disperse, for the military were by no means in a pacific humor. Numberless incidents marked this scene. A rough was ordered to go home by an officer of police, whereupon he drew a clasp knife, and, flinging himself on the officer, sought to stab him. The officer stepped aside, turned his sword on the breast of the rough, and held him at bay until he was handcuffed and arrested. Fifty prisoners were taken in charge, and, under a strong escort, conveyed to jail. Towards night the most alarming rumors prevailed. On both sides it was currently reported that certain places of worship would be sacked or fired. Men whose condition and aspect betokened an absence of all decency, much less religion, crowded round various churches and chapels, and even the dissenting houses had their ribald protectors. Pistol shots rang out in the dead of night from various quarters, and the clatter of the cavalry kept the town in a ferment of excitement. But there was no church sacking, and the crowds at their stations were driven in all directions. In this posture of affairs the Sabbath day closed, and the new week began to dawn.

APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN.

A crowd, which had collected at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, was stilled for a moment by the passage of two funerals of victims to their own folly. One of the men had been shot dead and the other had been instantly killed by a furious bayonet thrust. There were at that moment numberless patients in exterior establishments connected with the General Hospital, and in apothecaries' houses you heard of helpless wounded stowed away in every part of the house. The number of pistol wounds in the hospital from Sunday's affray was just a score, an equal number were suffering from bayonet wounds and scalp wounds caused by bayonets; and two boys were dying from alcoholic poisoning, induced by savage excess in whiskey stolen from a sacked public house. When the morning dawned it was hoped that the number of these evils would have calmed the ruffianism of both parties. The appearance of the town was dismal. Whole quarters presented one scene of ruin. There was not a window in several streets, not a stone that was not torn up; there were hardly in this town of 170,000 inhabitants one hundred shops open. The place was in a state of half-quiescent rebellion. Men flitted along in fear of their lives. The troops stood ranged along, or from sheer fatigue sat down on forms brought from the barrack yards. The morning grew on in quiet; but the rapid succession of pistol shots about 9 o'clock, gave warning of the approaching tumult.

ATTACK ON THE PUBLIC HOUSES.

By 11 o'clock four public houses were gutted, and thousands of drunken ruffians were careening through the town with blunderbusses and pistols. A public house kept by an Orangeman, and noted as the rendezvous of the party, was broken into and shots fired through the windows. The publican fired back upon the crowd, and a scene of terrible excitement immediately ensued. A company of dragoons charged in and rode down the mob with reckless vigor, and the rioters fell on all sides. Some of them rushed into public buildings and the dragoons followed them and laid about with their flat sabres until the mob fled pell mell how they could and where. At that moment a spectator from the upper window of a house in High street might have seen bullets stuck in shutters and window sashes.

THE SCENE WAS SIMPLY AWFUL.

No man's life was safe, and the blood of the military seemed to be dangerously aroused. All this was about noon, and matters wore so desperate an appearance that martial law was spoken of on every side as the only remedy for Belfast.

MORE TROOPS CALLED.

Soldiers were telegraphed for all over the country, and letters from Dublin inform me that the terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda Company was beset with in-pouring military and police during the whole of Monday. The Fortieth Regiment arrived about 1 o'clock, and there being then some couple of thousand constabulary and a couple of thousand troops in Belfast, the town was divided into four military districts, under the command of magistrates. The Mayor issued a proclamation commanding all peaceable citizens to remain in their houses, all public houses to remain closed for four whole days, and all sellers of firearms to keep closed until further notice. The rioters were informed that they would be shot down by the police and military, and it was further notified that houses from which shots were fired would be entered, and every inhabitant placed under arrest. Searches for arms were at once begun, and the rioters fled from the cribs in swift retreat. The town was formally handed over to General Warre, and that officer made proclamation of his intentions in case he came up with riotous gatherings. But even these stringent arrangements failed to quell the passion of turbulence. The Catholics sallied forth in the afternoon, and compelled every man, woman, and child to

"BLESS" AND "CROSS"

himself or submit to a merciless beating. Anything more hideous than the scene in the Shankhill districts cannot be imagined. A public house was forced and barrels of drink were smashed open. Fired with this poison, the mob beat down defenceless people with a savage and indiscriminate fury which has never had a parallel in Belfast. At one corner five men fell from pistol-shots. North street was held by a party of rioters, who, furiously drunk and shouting blasphemously, compelled passengers to affirm that they were Catholics; and, on refusing, they were knocked down and left helpless. Few persons were foolhardy enough to adopt this course with these madmen, and they soon found themselves in the General Hospital. At last the military came up and broke up this lawless gang. A reporter on a daily paper was seized, but contrived to get off, when he was pursued with sticks and stones until he reached the advancing military. The shop of a grocer who had made himself offensive, or whose general opinions were well known, had been unsuccessfully attacked during the day.

THE MOB HAD BEEN REPULSED AND DRIVEN OFF HALF A DOZEN TIMES.

They succeeded at last. All the windows were smashed in with paving-stones, a scythe soon brought down the shutters, and then the sashes were slashed in and the contents of the shop flung broadcast in the streets. Huge pieces of bacon were hashed to bits, cases of biscuit were broken and flung about, cheese and loaves were flying in all directions, and then the barrels were rolled out, emptied of their contents, and broken up for weapons.

MORE SACKING OF HOUSES.

When the house was completely gutted, and the rioters were shouting in satiated enjoyment, up came the Highlanders and the police. They halted opposite the ruins, and the rioters fled, only to begin a similar onslaught on the dwelling-house of a butcher not far off. The furniture was flung from the windows, the beds were slashed up with knives, and the feathers sent floating on the wind, until they looked like a fall of snow. Each success maddened the mob the more. They proceeded with their depredations until six houses in one street presented an indescribable appearance. Here and there groups of tipsy men might be seen levying money on passers-by. Groups of intoxicated boys were smashing windows for sheer pleasure. But the saddest sights of all were the victims of the "warnings." The war had grown so merciless that, on both sides, persons of opposite faith were ordered to quit their dwellings in an hour or take the risk of sacking. Here were Catholics in the neighborhood of Sandy row fleeing along with their furniture in their arms, amid the jeers and rude jostlings of their tormentors. A like policy was adopted toward Protestants in Catholic districts. But when night fell a new and devilish device was hit upon. The mob climbed the lampposts and turned out all the lights, and then they warmed to their work of devastation. The military feared to fire, lest they should injure harmless persons; but such forbearance was little less than foolishness.

DOWNRIGHT PILLAGE WAS NOW PROCEEDING

on all sides, and a town sacked by a foreign foe could hardly have afforded more direful and disgraceful scenes. There was no sort of protection extended to the peaceful population. The military were ignorant of the distress, and the magistrates displayed to the most culpable extent the half-heartedness and fear which ever characterize them in riotous times.

More Murders—The Search for Arms—A Hazardous Duty—Shot Through the Heart—Military force in the City—The Mob Again Moving—The Wrecked Dwellings—People Leaving their Homes—Stores all Closed—Hunger Sets In.

BELFAST, Aug 21.

After my despatch closed last night a Police Constable named James Moore, was shot dead by a man standing in the doorway of 72 Norfolk street, in the Protestant district. The constant succession of pistol shots from this street induced the authorities to institute a search for arms and measures were adopted to bring about a general seizure. Sub-Inspector Hogel and a number of men were told off for this hazardous duty. When they entered the street the crowds began to surround them, and it was quite apparent that mischief was intended. While a few men entered one of the houses a man was seen deliberately to aim at Moore, who fell on his face with

A BULLET IN HIS HEART.

The excitement and indignation grow intensely, and had the police been in stronger force it is impossible to conjecture what horrors might have been enacted. The corpse was taken to the Morgue, and a number of arrests were instantly made. It is said that the murderer is in custody, and further, a man named Finlay and a woman named Donohoe affirm that they can identify him. There is at this moment a very strong feeling of passion among the constabulary, and I have no doubt that unless the rioters desist, and that right soon, the death of Moore will find a four-fold revenge. With a view of convincing the mobs that the military force at the disposal of the authorities is quite puissant enough to crush the riots, a statement (which I have good reason to believe) has been generally circulated. There are 1,800 soldiers, horse and foot; 1,450 policemen, 600 militiamen, and the Thirty-fourth regiment and the Sixty-second regiment arrived to-day. This would give a total of about 5,000 men; and beside general officers, there are close upon a dozen stipendiary magistrates engaged in the struggle to restore order. This enormous force has been on duty for five days, and some of the men, especially in the cavalry, look as though they had been on a campaign. The riots today have continued with unabated violence, but the number of encounters have been considerably reduced. Pistol shots have been ringing all over

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS

during the day, but they are the last efforts of exhausted savages. I learn that the General Hospital has but three or four shot wounds to-day, but private houses have their many victims. The conflict has now degenerated into stone-throwing and pillage and house hunting. The torn up streets afford ready missiles for the mobs, and in about half a dozen cases to-day the fights were renewed with extraordinary vigor. The military and police, however, are now masters of the geography of Belfast, which is in many respects singularly dazzling to a stranger. They dash in among the rioters and affect arrests, and no tumult can last longer than fifteen minutes. But they are no sooner in one direction than the fiends fling at one another in the locality lately guarded. With these incessant but comparatively unsuccessful outbreaks

THE TOWN IS KEPT IN A HIGH FEVER.

The great outrages of the last three days have not been renewed, but what they lack in strength they show in frequency. The military are careless in their operations, and when they are not chastising stone-throwers they are guarding the "women" as they "flee from the wrath to come." I could not exaggerate the woful appearance of Belfast at this moment. I have been all through the principal streets of the disturbed districts, and a more melancholy wreck I have never beheld. In a circumference of three miles

THERE IS NOT A HOUSE OR SHOP OPEN,

the shutters of every window are closed, and inside the people tremble lest a bullet or a brick should endanger their lives. In the Shankhill district, from Peter's Hill to Bowers' Hill, there is not one pane of glass, not one sash, not one bit of furniture, not one door. The street is literally covered with broken glass, with broken woodwork, with broken furniture; and now and then you come upon heaps of charred sticks and ashes and half-consumed tables and chairs. This place has been as literally gutted as a wreck could be. The aspect is something frightful. The houses look as though they would tumble in with a tremendous crash and complete the harmony of ruin. Indeed, fears are universally entertained that some of these tottering fabrics will cost many lives before the hideous time is done. Turning from these scenes of desolation, the spectator is arrested by

THE MOURNFUL BANDS

of "warned" people lowly dragging along their wretched property, while they are protected from the fury of the mob by military and police. This heartless system never was so relentlessly pursued before. In the Catholic districts there remains not one Protestant; and no Catholic dare remain longer than the specified "three hours" in the bloody precincts of Sandy row. Cases of unspeakable hardship are to be met in every street. Here you find old and helpless people driven from their homes to seek shelter in a district in which their co-religionists reside, but in which there are no houses to be let. There is

NOT SUFFICIENT HOUSE ACCOMMODATION

for the established residents; and where are the vagrants to go? I have seen people sit ruefully on the flagways with a little furniture scattered about in the helpless agony of tears. I have seen an old man carried in his bed by his sons and laid in an entry, while they begged for a room. Nothing like the scenes of to-day were ever beheld in Ireland before, and possibly no civilized country can afford a comparison. Thousands of people, half recovered from the wildest intoxication, are to be seen in groups loitering about with wickedness manifested in their every move.

HUNGER HAS SET IN:

for no wages have been had since last Thursday; all the shops are closed; the marketable goods of most of the lower orders have been destroyed; several mills are locked up and guarded by military, and a miserable unrest is all the town contains. No man can tell how the social life here is to be restored. Where are the homeless to go? How will the town bear taxes for the destruction of property? How are the ills and wounds of this bitter time to be patched up? That even now, after

SIX DAYS OF LAWLESSNESS

and rapine, the bloody spirit is not quelled is plain from the news which I have just learned. From a house in one street shots were being fired so incessantly that command was given to enter and arrest the inhabitants. The police were received with a volley of shots and were compelled to retire. The officer in command again advanced, and, more shots being discharged, he gave the order to fire. Twice the thirty-six constables fired, and the most appalling rumors are abroad as to the effect. The wounded are not now carried generally to the hospital, but to the houses of friends. At this moment, save for the general panic and feeling of distrust, the town is quieter than usual. To-day's business is bad enough, Heaven knows; but beside the horrors of Sunday and Monday it seems harmless. The night is awaited with anxiety.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Stomach as an Avenger.

For every breach of the laws of health that we commit the stomach inflicts a penalty. Headache, biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, colic, heartburn, nausea, debility, and mental depression are only a few of the punishments which an outraged stomach is capable of imposing upon us. To bring back this vengeful organ to its normal condition—to placate, invigorate, and regulate it—there is nothing in the wide world so potent as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the operation of this beneficent vegetable corrective and tonic the gastric juice becomes a pure and healthy solvent, and resumes its natural flow. The effect is the same on the biliary secretion, and, in fact, on all the fluids of the body, and the final result is the removal of every painful or unpleasant symptom occasioned by the rebellious action of the digestive organ.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$500,000 Cash Distribution!

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT

A FIXED FACT.

September 28 the Day!

YOUR TICKETS NOW OR NEVER.

The vast sales of tickets already made, and the increasing demand for them from all quarters, have determined the Trustees that the GRAND GIFT CONCERT for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, advertised for Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872, shall positively come off on that day without postponement, the management notifies all who expect to participate in the drawing that they should buy their tickets at once. Delay for a few days caused many who wanted tickets at the Concert in December last to go without them. Some living at Louisville were unable to get them until sales were closed, expecting, no doubt, a postponement, and then offered fifteen, twenty, and even twenty-five dollars, for tickets which the day before were offered to purchasers at the regular price. Others living at a distance sent thousands of dollars by mail and express, which came too late, and had to be sent back. These disappointments need not occur again if the warning now given in due season is heeded.

The drawing will begin precisely at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, Sept. 28, 1872, in the great hall of the Public Library Building, and continue until the one thousand gifts are all drawn.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash... $500,000

The concert itself will be the most brilliant orchestral display that ever occurred in the West. One hundred performers, gathered from all parts of this country and from Europe, under the direction of Professor Hast, will contribute to this grand musical carnival. And to afford ample room for every ticket-holder to enjoy such an unusual musical festival, the concert will be given in Central Park, where arrangements have been made to accommodate all who may come.

Persons holding whole, half, or quarter tickets will be admitted to both the Concert and Drawing, and none without such tickets will be admitted to either.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 22 for $200; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; $235 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

In accordance with the numerous solicitations, arrangements have been made with all the railroad and steamboat lines leading into the city, for the sale of round-trip tickets, good for six days, to all parts, who may wish to attend the Concert or Drawing. Such tickets will be furnished by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, the Louisville, Indianapolis & Madison Railroad, the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the Louisville & Cincinnati Mailboat Line, and the Louisville, Owensboro & Henderson Mail Packets.

All agents are required to close sales and make their returns in full time to reach this office by Thursday, Sept. 25. To do this successfully, those located at great distances must close some days before the 25th.

All tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid, without discount, by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, either in currency or by sight draft upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at option of the holder. The tickets must first be presented at this office, Room No. 4, Public Library building, before they will be paid by the bank.

The drawing will be published in the Louisville papers and New York Herald, and official copies sent to purchasers, to whom tickets have been sent by letter.

Those who desire further information, or to register their orders for tickets, can call at the following news offices:

TREMONT HOUSE, THOS. C. DALY; ST. JAMES HOTEL, TRANSIT HOUSE (Stock Yards), PHILLIPS & HANNA, 287 State-st., and 324 Wabash-av.; P. T. FITZPATRICK, 889 State-st.; HORTON & BRETHER, 637 West Lake-st.; EMERSON & NOTT, West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; or address

Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, LOUISVILLE, KY.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Well-lighted and desirable Offices in Stone's Building, 144 & 146 East Madison-st, single or en suite, near the Chamber of Commerce, and within two Blocks of fifteen Banks. Apply at Room 9, 146 Madison-st.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON,

184 Second st, Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

For Lake Superior.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers.

Dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent low-pressure steamer, PEERLESS, Capt. George P. McKay, will leave for Duluth and intermediate ports on Saturday evening, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 2[illegible] East Washington-st., Central Block.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN... Lessees and Managers

TO-NIGHT,

And WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinees, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! Seven New Stars and Two New Ballets. The graceful and daring gymnast, FRANK GIBBONS. Engagement of the great Ethiopian Comedian, now before the public WASH NORTON. The talented Character Dancers the LA VERDE CHILDREN. The great Ethiopian Comedian, CHARLEY BENEDICT. Miss Alla Chapman, Miss Martha Wren, Warren Sisters, Mr. James Collins, Miss Maggie Gray, Mr. H. G. Richmond, Miss Agnes Warren, Signor Capello, Harry Guion, Frank H. Nelson.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE. Sixteen beautiful young ladies, led by the beautiful and talented star premier danseuse, Miss Bettie Rennelsberg, who, with the renowned maitre de ballet Signor David Costa. Miss Annie Gubernacht and Miss Susie Gubernacht will appear in two new grand Ballets. The performance concludes with the Drama, called Rowley's New Year. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF

ARTICLE 47.

Friday and Saturday (Matinee Saturday at 1:30).

ARTICLE 47.

Next week—SARATOGA.

Seats can now be secured.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE, ONE WEEK MORE, Commencing Monday, Sept. 2,

PROFESSOR GANGERO

The greatest living performer, with his entire JAPANESE TROUPE 16 in number.

POPULAR PRICES.

DRESS CIRCLE only... 50 cents.
FAMILY CIRCLE only... 25 cents.

Go early to secure seats. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Friday and Saturday Nights, and Saturday Matinee, last three representations of the Gigantic California Success,

Ben. McCullough.

Next week, OLIVER DOUD BYRON in the most successful of all Dramas,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

FIELDS.

LAURA KEENE. — STAR LECTURE COURSE. — MRS. STANTON.

HAY.

THE FRIENDS OF THE CHICAGO PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM

Will bear in mind their Picnic takes place SATURDAY, Sept. 7. Tickets sold for Aug. 25 hold good. Cars leave corner Randolph and Lake-sts. at 9 a.m. Adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,

THE ONLY DISTILLERS OF

MEDFORD RUM.

The Best Rum in the States.

Lawrence's Medford Old Rum,

Of the finest grades and of all ages.

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Write us for Circular. Our trade-marks are patented. The public is cautioned against imitations.

SEND ORDERS DIRECT TO US, and so insure perfect satisfaction.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Russia	Sept 11	Calabria	Sept 7
Cuba	Sept 18	Abyssinia	Sept 14
Scotia	Sept 25	Batavia	Sept 21

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage $30 currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 73 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE.

All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically applied at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 603 Wabash-av.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear

An EXCLUSIVE SPECIALTY, practised by me for the past 25 years. J. B. WALKER, M.D., Office 150 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE Of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Crockery, Beds and Bedding, Blankets, Feather Pillows, Comforters, White Spreads, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 7 at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious stores, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

Messrs. S. B. Pandolfini & Co.'s Importation of

Superb Carara Marble Figures, Fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases and Urns, Rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, French 31 Day Clocks, Etc., Etc.,

AT STORE

No. 138 Twenty-second st., Near Wabash-av.

Commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock p.m., and continuing afternoon and Evening Until all are Sold.

This is the largest and finest assortment of the above goods ever offered in this city, selected by Mr. Pandolfini in France and Italy during the last three months, comprising some finely executed Carara marble figures by celebrated sculptors of Florence, Fifteen Verde, antique and Italian marble pedestals, large and elegant Italian marble vases on pedestals, Verde antique and alabaster statuette groups.

Also large assortment of Italian marble and alabaster vases, urns, card receivers, and lavas.

Fine Bronzes and Clocks.

Also large assortment of fine bronzes, figures, and groups, comprising a choice variety of subjects. Also superb collection of bronze and marble 31 day clocks.

Open for exhibition with catalogues Monday morning and evening, Sept. 9.

Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats will be provided for them.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES & BUGGIES.

On FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 6, at 9½ o'clock, a consignment of

[illegible]

12 Sets of Single and Double Harness.

In addition to above,

1 full-blooded Mare, 6 years old, and fast.

2 Hambletonian Colts, 4 years old.

The above can be seen at Centre-av. Stables, 870 and 872 West Madison-st., where they will be sold.

HARRISON & CO., Successors to Horace Reed & Co., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

Parlor Suites, Marble top Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble top Tables, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Sofas, Lounges, Rockers, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Comforters, Camp Chairs, Show Cases, Office Desks, Chromos, Glassware, Plated Ware, Mirrors, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Velvet and Brussels Rugs, Piano Fortes, &c.,

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

Regular Saturday's Sale of Household Goods and General Merchandise.

20 PACKAGES TEAS. 20 PACKAGES WHITE GRANITE.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 9 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF TRUCKS, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.,

On Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2½ o'clock, on the truck stand, Market-st., between Randolph and Madison-sts., three Trucks, Bulk Wagon, 2 set Double Harness, Doubletrees, Spreaders, Blocks, Tackle, Chains, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

will be sold, elegant chamber and parlor suits, sofas, easy chairs, lounges, sideboards, hall-trees, bookcases, office, dining, and kitchen furniture and chairs in great variety, bedding, &c. Also, second-hand furniture, quilts, pillows, a large lot of chairs and bedsteads, will be sold to pay advance charges.

We shall offer at private sale through the week our entire stock of furniture at greatly reduced prices prior to our removal, rather than incur the expense of moving. We have an upholstering department connected with our establishment, and our motto is, "get up good work at low prices."

COLBY & WIRTS, 261 and 263 Michigan-av.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

THE GREAT SALE,

AT AUCTION,

BY T. S. FITCH & CO.,

Of Hyde Park and South Chicago Suburban Property, will take place WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at their Rooms, 157 Dearborn-st.

EXECUTORS'

PEREMPTORY SALE

Estate of ISAAC BROWN PARKER, dec'd.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Very Valuable Business Location.

BUILDING

Formerly known as the

AMERICAN THEATRE,

Nos. 805, 807, 809, and 811

Walnut-st, between Eighth and Ninth,

80 feet front, 235 feet in depth to Sansom-st.

TWO FRONTS,

On Tuesday, Oct. 1.

At 12 o'clock, noon.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, without reserve.

At the Philadelphia Exchange,

$1,000 to be paid at the time of sale.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Attorney, No. 717 Walnut-st.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South Fourth-st.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

BLISS & TORREY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Druggists' Sundries AND FANCY GOODS,

25 MARKET-ST.

E. S. BLISS. T. F. TORREY.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 76 Market-st.

JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.
JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and reinterment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
E. F. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 26, 1872.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Rock Island, Ill., Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

Clothes Wringers.

Wringers of all kinds repaired. Old Rollers covered. Extra Rolls for sale.

W. J. ELLINWOOD, Agent, 48 South Canal-st.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Political Goods

Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH E. PURDY, 2 and 24 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1844.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

BROWN & BOHNER

HAVE REMOVED TO

33 & 35 Wabash-av.

Lamp Goods AND Glassware.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

REDUCED FARES.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,

Open from Sept. 4 to Oct. 5, 1872.

Largest ever held in America.

Exhibiting Space Over Seven Acres.

One acre of Machinery in Motion. Magnificent Fine Art and Floral Collections.

Extraordinary attractions in all the sixteen Grand Departments.

REDUCED FARES.

Round trip tickets at one fare can be purchased at all stations on C., B. & Q.; Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago; Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; Toledo, Wabash & Western; Peoria & Rock Island; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; Springfield & Southeastern; and by all lines leading to Cincinnati from Chicago.

Entrance Fee Twenty-five cents.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 462 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. [illegible]. The buildings have been erected, and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,

871 Cottage Grove avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University) will resume studies Monday, September 2.

MRS. MOODY,

In connection with her select English, German and French school for pupils of both sexes, at 454 West Washington-st., would receive into her family a few young ladies as boarding pupils. Terms for board $6 per week, tuition and washing extra.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D.D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

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MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison-avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible], in Vol. 4 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages [illegible], in Vol. [illegible] of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trust of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth O. Smith, Charles B. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius B. Newall and his wife Mary G. Newall, and Nelson B. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles B. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius B. Newall and Nelson B. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase-money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, for reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months, to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $[illegible] payable on or before the 9th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest then accrued and become payable on the other notes in said deed of trust, mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the said 17th of March, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and execute said power of sale in said deed of trust, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duty therein conferred and stated, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 21st day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the following real estate in said deed of trust described, [illegible] in Town 10, York township, Athens County, Ohio, [illegible] Section No. 1, containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] the Hocking River, containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] 100 acre lots numbered 416 and 411, containing together, 226 25-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns. [illegible] ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, and adjacent to the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

July 13, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Meyers & Mosher, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted on the old stand by Meyers & Goodman, who have assumed all debts of the defunct firm, and are entitled to collect all bills and accounts in its favor. FRANK MOSHER. JOSEPH V. MEYERS. Chicago, Sept. 3, 1872.

Referring to the above, we solicit the patronage of the old firm, and guarantee satisfaction. MEYERS & GOODMAN.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

We note a continuance of the demand for money, which is now of a character that promises a much more stringent money market this fall and winter than in the corresponding season of last year. During last winter, money was abnormally abundant by the liquidation of insurance claims, and notwithstanding the amount of local capital, there was no large amount of what had been "fixed capital," buildings, machinery, etc., etc., that was being turned into floating or circulating money—thus it was more abundant than usual; but the whole of what was thus mobilized has been again locked up in buildings, and the banks are beginning to experience a demand for temporary loans to help parties through with building operations. The customers who get these loans will, in many instances, depend on rents for the means of paying their loans, though this is a class of business the banks will of course endeavor to avoid. The character of the applicants, and their relations to the banks hitherto, are such that in many instances the latter will not be able to refuse. It seems probable that a considerable amount of bank capital will be locked up in this way during the fall. During the winter, the banks will, of course, endeavor to shake off all such loans as possible, the demand for larger loans in the open market will then be active, and Eastern capitalists who have money to invest will probably find this winter a profitable season in this city.

The movement of currency from this city to the country continues large, and, being earlier than usual in past years, allows the inference that the banks will be filled with grain, wool, and other products, earlier accordingly. For the present, the supply of loanable capital in the banks and open market, is ample, and in anticipation of a general tendency to stringency from this time forward induces many lenders to hold back from lending more than possible.

Eastern exchange is quotable at 25c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. Large amounts for sales at a discount better than $1 per $1,000.

These rates show the movement of funds west from New York, and in connection with the drain of currency that will soon take place from that city to the South, to move the new cotton crop, indicate the probabilities of a sharp money market in New York before long.

CHICAGO RAILROADS IN 1871-2.

A recent number of the *Railroad Gazette* contains a lengthy article on the effects of the Chicago fire on the business of the five great railroad corporations whose lines diverge from Chicago to all points westward, north westward, and southwestward, viz.: The Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern. From this we collate the following general facts which will be of some interest not only to railroad men, but to merchants and citizens of Chicago generally: *First.* The mileage of these five corporations was increased 8 per cent in the aggregate during the year ending about June 1. *Second.* The aggregate tonnage of freight handled increased 12½ per cent. *Third.* The aggregate number of passengers carried was 1 per cent smaller than in the previous year. *Fourth.* The gross earnings from freight were 2 per cent greater than in 1870-71. *Fifth.* The gross receipts from passengers were 8 per cent less than in 1870-71. *Sixth.* The aggregate operating expenses were 3 per cent greater than in 1870-71. *Seventh.* The total net earnings were 4 per cent less than in 1870-71.

Comparing all these figures of the earnings and operating expenses with the total increase in tonnage and the total mileage of the five companies, it will be seen that the past year has been much less profitable one for Chicago railroads in general than the year previous. The increase of freight carried, taken in connection with the decrease of gross earnings for freight and traffic, shows that there has either been a general reduction of freight rates, or else that the freights and passengers have been carried shorter distances. The increase of 12½ per cent in the tonnage of freights carried is probably due partly to the large amount of building material brought into the city. The most of this has been carried short distances and at low rates of freight. A decrease of 8 per cent in the aggregate earnings, when taken in connection with the increase of 4 per cent in the aggregate mileage, and the increase of 12½ per cent in freights carried, indicates the state of freights in general, and, though it will not be a very gratifying feature to stockholders, will be the reverse to the country at large. Some of the roads, however, are exceptions to this rule, and we find the Rock Island, for instance, has so reduced its operating expenses as to leave its net earnings greater than in the previous year.

BANK PROFITS.

The profits of banking seem to be pretty much the same in all the principal commercial countries, and vary less in accordance with the rates of interest in different countries than would naturally be supposed. The profits of National Banks in the United States range in general from 10 to 15 per cent, and the average would probably not be far from 10 per cent per annum. In a note to an Eastern paper we find that the four large joint-stock banks of London have this year declared dividends at the rate of 20 per cent per annum. The Bank of England only paid at the rate of 9 per cent, probably owing to its conservative policy, as it keeps so large an amount of capital lying idle in its vaults.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Money was steady at 5@6 per cent, and closed with loans at 1/32@1/16. Gold was dull at [illegible], with nearly all business at 113½@113⅝, with loans from 3@4 per cent for call. Clearings, $43,000,000. Government sold $1,000,000 at 112 3/8; $112 50-100. Treasury disbursements, $118,000. Governments dull and heavy, and firm at [illegible]. State bonds dull and heavy. South Carolina weak. Stocks weak in sympathy with Pacific Mail, which was sold down on the Bourse, and also on attempts on their part to buy more money, but this was a failure. Money closed easy. There was less excitement in stocks, and speculation was comparatively quiet. Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, Ohio, C., C. & I. C. were the most active. The latter was the strongest stock on the list, and predicted for it as great an advance in the near future as took place in Fort Wayne. After Ohio, St. Paul road goes into the Indiana Central at Chicago, which they claim will largely increase their receipts. The market closed dull.

Sterling exchange, 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s, '81	11[illegible]	Coups, '65	11[illegible]
Coupons, '62	114	Coups, '67	11[illegible]
Coupons, '64	114	10-40s, ex int	11[illegible]
Coupons, '65	114	Currency 6s	11[illegible]
Coupons, '65	114½	New 5s	11[illegible]
'65 (new)	112		

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	[illegible]	Old Virginias	[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]	Old N. Carolinas	[illegible]
Tennessees, new	73	New N. Carolinas	[illegible]
Virginias	[illegible]		

STOCKS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
[illegible] Tel.	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash preferred	[illegible]
[illegible] Express	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
[illegible] Fargo	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
[illegible] Express	[illegible]	Terre Haute pref'd	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & A.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mail	[illegible]	C. & A. preferred	[illegible]
[illegible] Central	[illegible]	O. & M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible] preferred	71	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
[illegible] preferred	100	Indiana Central	[illegible]
[illegible] Central	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
[illegible]	93¼	Union Pacific stock	[illegible]
[illegible] western	73½	Union Pacific bonds	[illegible]
[illegible] preferred	[illegible]	Cent. Pacific bonds	[illegible]
[illegible] Island	110½	Del., Lack. & West'n	[illegible]
[illegible] Central	103½	B., H. & Erie	[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, Sept. 5.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible] 11, Block 18, Holstein, on Lubeck st., [illegible] [illegible] av, n f, Aug. 27; consideration, $150. [illegible] Harald st., n of and near Thirty-third-st., [illegible] to alley, Aug. 1; consideration, $1,000. [illegible] 29, Block 11, Sec. 7, 39, 14, on West Erie-st, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts., Aug. [illegible]; consideration, $700. [illegible] Dayton st., between Fisk and Morgan sts., [illegible] ft July 15, consideration, $825. [illegible] ewes st., west of Wells st., s f, 25x100 ft, Sept.; consideration, $[illegible]. Lots 1 to 4, Turner and Carburn's Subdivision of part of Lots 1 to 3, in Block 11, n w ¼, Sec. [illegible], June 19; consideration, $33,800. [illegible] 7 and 8, Block 13, D. S. Lee's Addition, [illegible] 17; consideration, $12,000. [illegible] 29, Block 8, in same Addition, Aug. 24; consideration, $1,200. [illegible] 21, 23, Block 6, in same Addition, Sept. [illegible]; consideration, $2,600. [illegible] 36, Block 5, Walker's Subdivision, [illegible] 29, 39, 14, on Burnside st, w f, n of and near [illegible] st, June 6; consideration, $2,500. [illegible] 38, Block 8, Walker's Subdivision, [illegible] 39, 14, south of and adjoining the [illegible]; consideration, $2,500. [illegible] Une Island av, 59 ft n e of Wood st, s e f, [illegible] May 29; consideration, $1,600. [illegible] 26, 27, and s ½ Lot 28, in Subdivided Block 10, Sheffield's Addition, July [illegible]; consideration, $[illegible]. [illegible] 24, Block 60, School Section Addition, [illegible] consideration, $7,500. [illegible] 26, Block 4, in Subdivision of Blocks 1 and [illegible] 39, 14, Aug. 31; consideration, $850. [illegible] 19, Block 15, Harding's Subdivision, [illegible] n w ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, Sept. 2; consideration, [illegible]. [illegible] 20 and 21, Block 15, Harding's Subdivision, [illegible] w ½ of Sec 11, 39, 13, Sept. 2; consideration, [illegible]. [illegible] Lincoln st, 79 ft s of Lee av, e f, 25x91 ft, Sept.; consideration, $700. [illegible] Lincoln st, 49 ft s of Lee av, e f, 25x91 ft, Sept.; consideration, $700. [illegible] 29, Block 29, Johnston B & Storrs' Addition, [illegible] of corner of Franklin and White sts, Aug. [illegible]; consideration, $2,750. [illegible] Chicago st, 75 ft e of Ladin av, n f, 19x120 ft, [illegible] twenty-six other lots in (same) Sampson's Addition, Aug. 1; consideration, $25,000. [illegible] 1, Block 18, Rogers' Subdivision of w ½ of Sec. 1, 39, 13, Oct. 6, 1871; consideration, [illegible]. Undivided ½ of Lot 1, Block 18, Rogers' Subdivision of w ½ of Sec 1, 39, 13, Sept. 5; consideration, $875. West Adams st, bet Hamilton and Hoyne [illegible] 29 ft, Aug. 21; consideration, $4,300. [illegible] Catharine st, e of Centre av, s f, 25 ft to alley, [illegible]; consideration, $1,775. [illegible] 28, Block 9, Davis' Subdivision, n e ¼ [illegible] 39, 14, July 1; consideration, $300. [illegible] 29, Block 9, Davis' Subdivision, n e ¼ [illegible] 39, 14, July 1; consideration, $700. [illegible] Louis st, 251 ft of Ogden av, e f, 25x[illegible] July 27; consideration, $600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible] 30, Reynold's Subdivision of e ½ [illegible] [illegible], Sec. 29, 40, 14, Aug. 15; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible] 1 Hale's Subdivision of Lot [illegible] Block [illegible] Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec. [illegible], 39, 14, [illegible]; consideration, $6,300. [illegible] 11 to 18 Block 5, Eleanor Subdivision [illegible] n w ¼ Sec. 10, 39, 14, Sept. 2; consideration, $28,000. [illegible] 26 to 30, Block 4, Fawcett's Subdivision [illegible] w ¼ Sec. 6, 38, 14, Aug. 4; consideration, [illegible]. [illegible] 11 to 14 in Subdivision of Lot 5, [illegible] s ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, Sept. 5; consideration, [illegible]. [illegible] Park av s w corner of Grove st, s front, [illegible] ft, July 10; consideration, $3,100.

REMOVAL.

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POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are prepared through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing all terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible] in Vol. [illegible] of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, [illegible] Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth O. Smith, Charles S. Reed and his wife Henrietta V. M. Reed, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Hale M. Towle, Octavius H. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell [illegible] [illegible] July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U.S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Meyers & Morency [illegible] FRANK MORENCY. [illegible] JOSEPH V. MEYERS. [illegible] MEYERS & GOODMAN.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

We note a continuance of the demand for money, which is now of a character that indicates a much more stringent money market this fall and winter than in the corresponding seasons of last year. During last winter, money was made abnormally abundant by the liquidation of insurance claims, and notwithstanding the vast amount of loose capital, there was so large an amount of what had been "fixed capital" in buildings, machinery, etc., etc., that was then being turned into floating or circulating capital—money—that it was more abundant than usual. But the whole of what was thus mobilized has been again locked up in buildings, and the banks are beginning to experience a demand for temporary loans to help parties through with their building operations. The customers who apply for these loans will, in many instances, depend upon rents for the means of paying their loans, and, though this is a class of business that banks will of course endeavor to avoid, the character of the applicants, and their relations to the banks [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO RAILROADS IN 1871-2.

A recent number of the Railroad Gazette contains a lengthy article on the affairs of the Ottoman [illegible] business of the five great railroad corporations whose lines diverge from this city to all points westward, northwestward and southwestward, viz.: The Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern. From this we collate the following general facts which will be of some interest not only to railroad men, but to merchants and citizens of Chicago generally: First. The mileage of these five corporations was increased [illegible] per cent in the aggregate during the year ending about June 1. Second. The aggregate tonnage of freight handled increased 13½ per cent. Third. The aggregate number of passengers carried was 1 per cent smaller than in the previous year. Fourth. The gross earnings from freight were 2 per cent greater than in 1870-71. Fifth. The gross receipts from passengers were [illegible] per cent less than in 1870-71. Sixth. The aggregate operating expenses were 3 per cent greater than in 1870-71. Seventh. The total net earnings were [illegible] per cent less than in 1870-71.

Comparing all these figures of the earnings and operating expenses with the total increase of [illegible] per cent in the total mileage of the five companies, it will be seen that the past year has been much less profitable one for Chicago railroads in general than the year previous. The increase of freight carried, taken in connection with the decrease of gross earnings for freight and passengers, shows that there has either been a general reduction of freights and fares, or else that the freights and passengers have been carried shorter distances. [illegible]

BANK PROFITS.

The profits of banking seem to be pretty uniform in all the principal commercial countries. [illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Money was steady this [illegible] Gold dull and steady [illegible] Government sold $1,000,000 at 112 [illegible] State bonds dull and heavy. South Carolinas [illegible] Stocks weak in sympathy with Pacific Mail, which was sold down by the bears, and also on attempts on their part to squeeze money, but this was a failure. Money [illegible] easy. There was less excitement in stocks, and speculation was comparatively quiet. Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, Ohios, C., C. & I. C. were the most active. [illegible] The market closed dull.

GOVERNMENTS.

[illegible]	114¼	Coups, '67	113¼
[illegible]	114	Coups, '68	113¼
[illegible]	114	10-40s, ex int	112
[illegible]	114	Currency 6s	115½
[illegible]	114¼	New 5s	111¼

STATE BONDS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Old Virginias	47
Tennessees	[illegible]	Old N. Carolinas	36
Virginias	[illegible]	New N. Carolinas	20½

STOCKS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul preferred	75¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash	73
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash preferred	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	95¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Terre Haute	34
[illegible]	[illegible]	Terre Haute pref'd	70
[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & A.	115
[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & A. preferred	115
[illegible]	[illegible]	O. & M.	42
[illegible]	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	86
[illegible]	71	C., B. & Q.	130
[illegible]	114	Lake Shore	89½
[illegible]	130	Indiana Central	34½
[illegible]	115	Illinois Central	132¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific stocks	36
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	88
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cent. Pacific bonds	100½
[illegible]	110½	Del., Lack. & Wes'n	107
[illegible]	105½	B., H. & Erie	7½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, Sept. 5.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible] 11, Block 15, Holstein, on Lubeck-st., e of [illegible]-av, n f, Aug. 27; consideration, $450.

[illegible] st., n of and near Thirty-third-st., e f, [illegible] to alley, Aug. 1; consideration, $1,000.

[illegible] 29, Block 11, Sec. 7, 39, 14, on West Erie-st., between Leavitt and Hoyne sts., Aug. 10; consideration, $700.

[illegible] ton st., between Fisk and Morgan sts., n f, [illegible] July 15, consideration, $825.

[illegible] st., west of Wells st., s f, 25x160 ft, Sept. [illegible] consideration, $800.

[illegible] 1 to 4, Turner and Carbutt's Subdivision of part of Lots 1 to 8, in Block 11, n w ¼, ¼ Sec. 22, [illegible] June 10; consideration, $52,500.

[illegible] and 8, Block 13, D. S. Lee's Addition, Aug. 17; consideration, 12,200.

[illegible] Block 8, in same Addition, Aug. 24; consideration, $1,200.

[illegible] Block 6, in same Addition, Sept. 3; consideration, $2,600.

[illegible] Block 8, Walker's Subdivision, in s e ¼ [illegible] 39, 14, on Burnside st., w f, n of and near [illegible] st., June 6; consideration, $2,500.

[illegible] Block 8, Walker's Subdivision, in s e ¼ [illegible] 39, 14, south of and adjoining the last, [illegible] consideration, $3,000.

[illegible] Island av, 50 ft n e of Wood st, s e f, 24x100 [illegible] May 23; consideration, $1,600.

[illegible] 26, 27, and [illegible] Lot 28, in Subdivided Block [illegible] of Block 10, Sheffield's Addition, July 1; consideration, $3,500.

[illegible] Block 60, School Section Addition, Aug. [illegible] consideration, $7,500.

[illegible] Block 4, in Subdivision of Blocks 1 and 3, [illegible] 39, 14, Aug. 31; consideration, $550.

[illegible] 19 and 20, Block 15, Harding's Subdivision [illegible] w ½ Sec. 11, 39, 13, Sept. 2; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] 20 and 21, Block 15, Harding's Subdivision of n w ¼ of Sec 11, 39, 13, Sept. 2; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] st, 72 ft s of Lee av, e f, 25x91 ft, Sept. [illegible] consideration, $700.

[illegible] st, 48 ft s of Lee av, e f, 25x91 ft, Sept. [illegible] consideration, $700.

[illegible] Block 29, Johnston R. & Stevens' Addition, [illegible] corner of Franklin and White sts, Aug. 31; consideration, $2,250.

[illegible] st, 48 ft s of Lalin st, n f, 19x124 ft, [illegible] twenty-six other lots in (same) Sampson & [illegible] Addition, Aug. 1; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 1, Block 18, Rogers' Subdivision of n e ¼ of [illegible] of Sec 3, 39, 13, Oct. 5, 1871; consideration, [illegible].

Undivided ½ of Lot 1, Block 18, Rogers' Subdivision [illegible] Sec. 3, 39, 13, Sept. 5; consideration, [illegible].

West Adams st, bet Hamilton and Hoyne sts, [illegible] Aug. 21; consideration, $4,000.

Catharine st, e of Centre av, s f, 25 ft to alley, Sept. 5; consideration, $1,725.

Lot 23, Block 9, Davis' Subdivision, n e ¼ s w ¼, [illegible] 14, July 1; consideration, $800.

Lot 23, Block 9, Davis' Subdivision, n e ¼ s w ¼, Sec. 22, 39, 14, July 1; consideration, $700.

[illegible] Louis st, 250 ft s of Ogden av, e f, 25x135 [illegible] July 31; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 38, Reynold's Subdivision of e 5 acres, [illegible] Block 15, in s ¼ of Sec. 29, 38, 14, Aug. 15; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1 Hale's Subdivision of Lot 1, Block 1 to 3, [illegible] Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, Aug. [illegible] consideration, $6,200.

Lots 10 to 28 Block 3, Eleanor Subdivision of 12 [illegible] n e ¼ n w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, Sept. 2; consideration, $20,000.

Lots 36 to [illegible] Block 1, Fawcett's Subdivision in [illegible] w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, Aug. 3; consideration, [illegible].

Lots 11 to 14 in Subdivision of 4¼ acres w of E [illegible] Sec. 4, 38, 14, Sep. 5; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] av s w corner of Grove st e front 128x [illegible] July 19; consideration, $3,100.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

On Boulevard 360 ft s of Courtland st, e front 100x175 ft, Aug. 27; consideration, $3,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	4,820	4,380	787	3,393
Wheat, bu	85,980	84,278	79,934	3,585
Corn, bu	311,980	172,130	162,734	151,466
Oats, bu	94,560	106,175	82,441	130,843
Rye, bu	7,064	13,427	1,920	[illegible]
Barley, bu	29,718	41,710	7,784	12,700
Grass seed, lbs	61,170	212,291	174,378	125,787
Flax seed, lbs	101,220	174,680	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	122,910	12,019	7,190
Cured meats, lbs	67,210	4,894	62,608	149,060
Beef, brls	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	70
Pork, brls	617	120	19	835
Lard, lbs	6,100	13,660	6,925	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	12,670	135,450	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	43,511	98,618	37,680	31,000
Live hogs, No	12,878	6,211	7,268	4,292
Cattle, No	2,290	1,736	724	1,178
Sheep, No	800	1,418	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	117,432	176,061	3,330	74,680
Highwines, brls	280	609	866	401
Wool, lbs	97,248	193,480	69,230	69,948
Potatoes, bu	550	364	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	7,310	4,896	2,064	2,188
Shingles, m	2,190	5,660	2,011	1,490
Lath, m	210	900	401	346
Salt, brls	[illegible]	7,730	2,306	1,102

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,948 bu wheat; 1,948 bu corn; 4,253 bu oats; 3,730 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 152 cars wheat; 338 cars and 75,700 bu corn; 95 cars and 3,000 bu oats; 11 cars rye; 63 cars barley. Total (630 cars), 432,000.

There is no longer any doubt that the potato crop of Great Britain and Ireland is a miserable failure, which, coming on the heels of a similar disaster in 1871, cannot but prove most disastrous. The potato disease has appeared in several counties, and is rapidly extending; three fourths of the tubers are said to be already diseased. The annual product of the potato crop in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at 1,630,000 acres, exclusive of gardens and "patches;" yielding 7,336,000 tons, worth, at $20 a ton, about $146,700,000. In Ireland in 1871 the yield was 2,775,641 tons, a deficiency as compared with the previous year of 1,424,804 tons, entailing a loss of $28,490,000, which falls upon the poor peasantry. The effects of this will undoubtedly be a largely enhanced demand for American breadstuffs.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again weak to-day, with less of activity than yesterday, the tendency being unmistakably downward. The receipts of grain were larger than the shipments, and promise to continue so with the limited amount of freight room offered at any price. It looks now as if we shall have our grain bins filled full on the edge of winter, unless the aid of the railroads be invoked to a much greater extent than now—and they are at present carrying more grain from this city than is usual at this season of the year. Increasing stocks during the season of navigation generally mean lower prices, especially when a stringent money market makes it a work of extra difficulty to carry large stocks.

Dry goods, both foreign and domestic, were again moving on a liberal scale, and a good feeling seemed to prevail all around. Prices underwent no material change, the general market now being settled and steady. The grocery trade was reported active so far as the leading staples were concerned, and firm for most articles in the list. Quotations remain unchanged. There was only a moderate inquiry for butter and cheese, at former rates. The market for coal was quiet and steady. Hay, hides, leather, oils, and paints remain unchanged. Comparatively few new features were developed in the market for lumber at the yards to-day. The attendance of buyers from Southern Illinois was better than for some time back, and although their purchases were of a small character, the aggregate demand was large. As yet the inquiry is chiefly for common and medium descriptions, which sell quite readily at full figures. Choice qualities were also active, and held firmly. Hardwood lumber was less active and steady. A shingles on track sold quite freely at a range of $3.12@3.25 per 1,000, as to grade. There was a moderate movement in the markets for metals, iron, and naval stores, and quotations were fully sustained. Nails ruled active, with sales upon the basis of $6.25 rates. The supply is fair. Building materials continue in good request, and prices were steady. Wool was again quiet and quotations favored purchasers. The receipts were large. Potatoes, poultry, and seeds were fairly active, and for the latter prices were a shade firmer. Salt was active on shipping account at unchanged rates. Railroad freights continue active at the late advance.

Highwines were quiet, but firm, at yesterday's quotations on round lots (of 50 brls and upward). Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c, and 25 brls at 91c per gallon.

Lake freights were more active at about the same rates as yesterday—at which the supply was equal to the demand. A total of 10 charters was reported, which will carry out 30,000 bu wheat, 205,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu barley. The market closed at 15@16c for wheat, and 14@15c for corn to Buffalo, the outside for steam; and 30c for corn on through rate to Boston or Portland.

Provisions were inactive and weak. The almost utter absence of demand, and the near approach of the time when new product will be placed upon the market in competition with the old, is weakening the hands of holders. This applies even to meats, which are in light stock; much more to pork, of which we have here not far from 150,000 brls, and little chance to get rid of it except by smoking it up into bacon. The latter course has been spoken of as a convenient escape from the dilemma, but we do not hear that the plan has been adopted by the parties who now hold nearly all the pork of the Northwest. All the needs of Canada and the South can scarcely absorb half the stock before the new crop is on the market. Lard was firm. Meats were generally quoted at former prices, but it was rumored that there were free sellers of shoulders at 5¼c, and of short ribs at 8¼c per lb. There was some inquiry for English meats, for winter delivery. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.40@14.50; do seller October held at $14.00; do seller December, $12.75@12.25; do seller the year, $12.00@12.12½. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8¾@9c; do seller the year, nominal at 8@8¼c; summer lard, 8¼c; dry salted shoulders, 5¾@6c; do short ribs, 8¼@8½c; long and short clear together, for delivery in December or January, quoted at 7½c boxed; sweet pickled hams, 12@12½c; bacon, clear sides, 10@10¼c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@15c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $26.00@27.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 35 brls mess pork at $15.00; 250 brls at $14.25; 3 brls prime country tallow at 8¾c; 20 prs prime cake do at 8½c.

D. W. C. Sanford & Co., of New Orleans, give the following as the stocks of provisions in that city on the 1st inst.:

	1872.	1871.
Mess pork, brls	13,436	14,369
Other kinds, brls	149	549
Total pork	13,585	14,918
Lard, tierces	864	2,746
Lard, kegs	1,190	3,420
Bacon shoulders, casks	590	490
Bacon rough sides, casks	590	640
Bacon clear rib sides, casks	364	1,046
Clear sides, casks	1,196	916
Hams, tierces	1,286	916
Dry salted meats, packed and loose, lbs	36,000	15,000
Total bacon and dry salted meats, in lbs	3,343,000	2,185,050

Flour was firm but less active. The continued decline in wheat caused buyers to hold off, while holders were unyielding, in view of very light stocks, and but little promised to arrive. Bran was firm, being in good demand. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Magnolia) at $10.00; 200 brls do on p. t.; 500 brls spring extras on p. t.; 50 brls do (Uhl's Triumph) at $6.75; 300 brls do (Minnesota) at $7.50; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do (new) flat hoops at $6.12½. Total, 1,350 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $15.00 o. t.

Wheat was moderately active and steadier but ruled some 1½c lower than yesterday, though Liverpool was quoted stronger, and all the foreign markets averaging 1c per quarter higher. The secret of the decline was the fact that there was too much offering; and the secret of this fact was that the market is long principally in the hands of the poorer class of operators, who are unable to "preserve their composure" through a season of slight weakness. For once the moneyed men seem to be on the short side of wheat, and this class filled in rather largely to-day at the decline, to produce which they perhaps invoked the aid of New York—that market being quoted dull and lower. It is difficult to understand how, without some manipulation, New York could decline, with scarcely 100,000 bu in store, and greater strength in Europe; unless it be that the Liverpool quotations are gradually dropping towards the new wheat prices as the basis of trade. There was some buying for shipment, and would have been more were there vessels here to take the grain away; a good many orders are here, both from New York and Canada, but there is little inducement to agents to buy, and hold over for an indefinite period at the risk of loss. It is understood that large quantities of wheat have been bought in Milwaukee for shipment, that are now held there waiting for vessel room; and the bankers are crowding them rather badly for the money advanced to carry the grain with. This is discouraging, to say the least, and it is no wonder if, in view of this state of things, the shipper here are not anxious to operate, or that the premium on cash wheat over seller the month should have declined to-day to 2c, where it was 4c on Tuesday. Seller the month opened at $1.17¼, advanced to $1.18¼, and declined to $1.17¼ at the close. Seller October sold at $1.16@1.17¼, and closed at $1.16½. No. 2 spring closed dull at $1.19¾; No. 1 do at $1.26; No. 3 do at $1.14, and rejected do at 99c. Winter wheat was unwanted. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 1 spring wheat at $1.26; 1,600 bu do at $1.26; 400 bu No. 2 do at $1.22; 8,000 bu do at $1.21½; 33,600 bu do at $1.21; 800 bu do at $1.20½; 19,400 bu do at $1.20½; 12,000 bu do at $1.20; 2,000 bu do at $1.19¾; 4,400 bu do at $1.19½; 20,600 bu No. 3 do at $1.15; 3,600 bu do at $1.14½; 4,400 bu do at $1.14½; 1,600 bu do at $1.14; 1,600 bu rejected at $1.01; 1,600 bu do at $1.00½; 6,600 bu do at $1.00. Total, 122,800 bu.

Corn was active and weak, declining about ½c per bu, under large receipts and scarcity of freight-room, which prevented shippers from operating freely, even had they been so disposed. New York was firm early, but dropped off later, probably in sympathy with our own weakness. We referred a day or two ago to the fact that it is very difficult to unload cars at the elevators, some standing on track for several days waiting for their turn. The difficulty is now greater than then; and, with the lack of shipping facilities, we are really threatened with a glut in corn. Our reference this morning to the growing corn and its dangers from frost has been excepted to. The corn planted at the usual time is mostly out of danger, as we stated, but there is a great deal of replanted corn, which is not yet matured enough to justify a feeling of security. Indeed, many operators assert that, taking into the account the vast breadth of corn replanted this year, the average crop is more backward than the average. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 35¼c, and declined to 35¼c at the close. Seller last half sold at 33¼@35c, and seller October at 36@36½c, both closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 36c. Rejected was steady at 34c. Cash sales were reported of 35,000 bu No. 2 corn at [illegible]; 6,800 bu do at 35½c; 75,000 bu do at 35¼c; 25,000 bu do at 37½c; 30,000 bu do at 37c; 20,000 bu do at [illegible]; 24,600 bu rejected at 34c; 800 bu yellow at 37½c; 800 bu do at 42c—all f. o. b.; 400 bu white at 42c; 400 bu no grade, at 32c. Total, 280,800 bu.

Oats were dull, and again a shade easier, buyers being indifferent about trading, either in cash or options, unless they could obtain further concessions. Seller the month sold at 24¾@25c, and seller October at 25¼@26c, both closing at the inside. Cash buyers principally wanted receipts, which closed at 25c. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 oats at 25c; 3,000 bu do at 24¾c; 40,000 bu do at [illegible]; 15,000 bu do at 25c; 1,200 bu rejected at 20c; 3,600 bu do at 19½c; 13,000 bu do at 20c. Total, 84,000 bu.

Rye was less active, and ½c lower, in sympathy with other grain. The market opened with a show of strength, but closed dull at 60c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 60½c; 2,000 bu do at 60c; 800 bu rejected at 45c. Total, 6,000 bu.

Barley was active and lower. The market for cash No. 2 opened weak at 64c under very liberal receipts, but closed firm at 65c, the offerings being all taken for shipment. Seller the month declined 2c, to 61c, and closed dull. Seller October sold at 62@63c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 66c; 3,200 bu do at 64½c; 5,400 bu do at 64c; 1,800 bu do at 63c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 54½c; 4,800 bu do at 54c; 400 bu do at 55c; 3,000 bu rejected at 51c; 800 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 52c; 2,800 bu by sample at 73c; 800 bu do at 70c; 1,200 bu do at 68c; 800 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 69c. Total, 30,800 bu.

AN INJUNCTION ON PETROLEUM.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, under date of the 28th ult., thus sketches the movement to shut down on the production of petroleum, to which we referred a few days ago in these columns:

"The market, at the beginning of this year, was lively, and oil in firm demand. The average daily production for the month of January was a trifle over 15,000 barrels, and the average price $4.04. The stocks at the wells run from 150,000 to 160,000 barrels. Every one prospered. The light production and the firm demand enabled producers to dispose of their oil at paying prices, while the innumerable 'middlemen' handled it at a nice percentage. Refiners claimed that the prices of refined did not sympathize with the prices of crude, and then came hints of the South Improvement Company that was afterward to sweep away both producers and brokers. The prompt and effective action of the oil men killed it to all appearances, but the market has never yet fully rallied from the blow. Owing to the immense development of the Parker's, Antwerp, and Clarion River districts, and more recently the Fairview district, the production increased daily until now it is believed to be approximately 18,000 barrels. Notwithstanding all adverse currents and the burden of the immense stock at the wells, producers struggled bravely along and began to see light ahead when the market received another check that has not yet been removed in the 'refiners' combination.' It is generally termed the 'refiners' combination.' The refiners claimed that, owing to the low price of refined oil and the loss by shrinkage and insurance on the heavy stocks carried by them, they were losing money. To remedy this evil they formed themselves into an association for mutual protection. They promise to carry, when necessary, heavy stocks of refined oil, keep up the price of that article, and pay as much for crude as a fair profit and the market rates will allow. It is, they say, their intention to cut out all middle-men and do away with all brokerage fees. The Imperial Refinery has now on hand thirty days' supply of crude, and will always carry that amount.

The above is the character of the combination as given by themselves. The producers claim that it is merely an offshoot to the South Improvement Company, and will work destruction. They say that the refiners have taken competition out of the market, and consequently fix prices to suit themselves. Such being the case, they will naturally and, of course, keep crude down to its lowest figure, and force up the price of refined to the highest possible point, thus pocketing a handsome margin. The middle-men are especially vehement in their condemnation of the combination.

Their present condition of affairs may be stated as follows: First, oil is only worth $3 per barrel at the wells; second, the cost of production averages over $3 per barrel; third, the producer is losing money on every barrel of oil brought to the top of the ground. As a means of self protection the producers have at last resolved upon the only alternative—cutting down the production. The agreement is not to commence a new well during the next six months. If this is lived up to there will be at least 500 less new producing wells at the end of that time, the old wells will have fallen off materially, and the production will be decreased 3,000 to 5,000 barrels. The result will be a demand greater than the supply and good prices.

A mass meeting was held at Parker's Landing last Wednesday, which was largely attended and very enthusiastic. Representatives were present from every district in the oil region, and the following pledge was signed by 127 firms and individuals:

WHEREAS, The extreme low price of oil requires of producers that operations therefor shall cease for the present, now we, the producers, land-owners, and others, residents of the Pennsylvania oil region, do hereby bind ourselves to each other not to commence the drilling of any more wells for the period of six months from the 1st day of September next, nor to lease any lands owned or controlled by us, for the purpose of operations during the same period and we also agree to use all honorable means to prevent others from boring. This we agree to and bind ourselves to each other under a forfeiture of $3,000 for each well commenced by either of us within the period above limited—the same to be collected as any other debt. It is, however, understood by the undersigned that the forfeiture is not to apply to any wells where the erection of rigs is completed or under way, or that may be commenced before the 1st day of September aforesaid.

A similar meeting was held at Titusville, Saturday last, and ninety prominent operators signed the pledge. If the producers only stand by each other, they can force oil up to $4.00@6.00 per barrel, and keep it there. Such prices would enrich the region $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 annually, a prize worth gaining. If they do not take concerted action, a majority of them must go under.

CHEMICALS.

The New York Bulletin says:

Since the better facilities of the American manufacturers to produce sodas and chemicals the foreign importations have greatly decreased, as is shown by the following figures: On Newcastle bi-carb of soda alone the imports since Jan. 1, 1872, to Aug. 25, 1872, was 57,000 kegs, against 77,000 in the corresponding period in 1871, being a decrease in round numbers of 20,000 kegs as compared with last year. This falling off in English sodas has been due partly to a decrease of the tariff on soda ash, which is used as a base in the manufacture of bi-carb sal sodas here; and secondly, to the unsettled condition of the English labor and coal markets. Manufacturers there seem to rest, as it were, on a volcano, not knowing how soon a labor strike or an additional advance in coal may take place, and result in a loss on any future contracts they may have to fill. Importers and agents here consequently have not been able to place ahead for large quantities, thus forcing a firm tone upon the American market. It is represented that the various grades of sodas, such as bi-carb, sal soda and caustic soda, now cost more to lay down upon the wharf than they can be sold for; but only for the stock on hand and the feature taken by English manufacturers previous to the advance in coal and labor, prices would even rule higher here upon the present demand. The past two months have witnessed a continued advancing and firm tone in the market, and subsequently in all other markets of the United States, which, so far as we are able to discern, will be likely to continue at least for some time to come, unless all demand ceases and consumers only use American sodas. The various other chemicals, such as oil of vitriol, nitric and muriatic acids, and agricultural salts, continue to increase in demand, and prices rule firm with a tendency on the part of several manufacturers to hold at higher rates than are now quoted. But as the advance is not likely to take place unless the demand increases still more than at present. Saltpetre and nitrate of soda have manifested for some time past a rather short supply of prime article on hand; yet the price for the latter has not been materially changed, having had no large demand for some time to stimulate it, while our late Valparaiso advices indicate quite a large stock afloat both for England and the United States. The late Calcutta advices show that considerable saltpetre has been shipped from there, but that nearly all the vessels had encountered a terrific storm in the Bay of Bengal, and had to put in for repairs, and consequently will delay all supplies till October or November. What effect the delay will have upon the market here remains to be seen. Only so far, a good demand and a firm feeling can be reported. The stocks of all foreign chemicals cannot be large, and consequently, should any extensive demand spring up, higher figures cannot fail to be asked.

DRUMMERS.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:

We are satisfied that a reaction is approaching in the method of attracting custom. The employment of drummers is essentially demoralizing. It almost certainly debauches the agent sooner or later, and tends by the instrumentalities used to the injury of the morals and habits of customers. Even where these evils can be avoided it is a most expensive agency, and this will lead to its disuse, since if employers are not sick of it, the buyers must see that they have to support it, and must eventually decline to lay in their stock subject to such costly machinery for distribution. It is a great mistake to suppose that these local and travelling solicitors of custom are at all necessary to the transaction of a large business. The first essentials is brains; then sufficient credit and capital to present a desirable stock. Judicious advertising to announce this to every man whose custom is worth having. Courtesy and fair dealing will complete what is thus auspiciously begun. Drumming leads directly to dissipation and licentiousness, but if it were morally unexceptionable it is too heavy a tax to be laid upon the distribution of goods. Country merchants are growing as shy of these red-faced borers as farmers are of lightning-rod agents or patent pill peddlers. Have a stock worth selling, announce the fact to the public in the columns of a newspaper, and when a customer is thus found, make it for his interest and pleasure to come again.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were very quiet; all were dull except wheat, which was steady. The following were sales on the call: 15,000 bu wheat, seller the month, at $1.17¼; 25,000 bu do, seller last half, at $1.17¼; 5,000 bu do, seller October, at $1.16½; 35,000 bu do at $1.17¼; 5,000 bu do, seller last half, at $1.17¼; 5,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.15; 5,000 bu corn at 37½c; 25,000 bu do at 37¼c; 20,000 bu do, seller October, at 39c; 5,000 bu oats, seller October, at 25½c; 5,000 bu do seller the year, at 25c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	14.00	15.00
Mess pork, seller October		14.75
Mess pork, seller December	12.50	
Mess pork, seller the year		
Wheat, seller the month	1.17¼	1.17¼
Wheat, seller last half	1.17¼	1.17¼
Wheat, seller October	1.16½	1.16¾
Wheat, seller the year	1.15	1.15¼
Corn, seller the month	37¼	
Corn, seller last half	38	
Corn, seller October	39	39¼
Oats, seller the month	24¾	25
Oats, seller October	24¾	25
Oats, seller the year	24¾	25

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

BUTTER—There was the usual inquiry for choice butter to supply the wants of local consumers, and suitable offerings found ready buyers at former rates, or at 28@32c. Low grades were also moving with considerable freedom, and at very full prices, the stocks at present on hand being rather light. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 31@33c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Was unchanged. Business was fair at the annexed quotations: Stark, 38½c; Granamton, 35c; Ludlow, 38c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 15@17c; gunnies, single, 19@19½c; do, double, 31@32c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BEANS—Were in better inquiry, yet only a fair amount of trading was done. We quote $2.25@2.50 for common to choice; and $2.50@2.55 for navy.

BROOM CORN—This market was more active at former figures: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime, $90.00@130.00 per ton, and brush, $130.00@180.00 per ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade exhibited a good deal of activity, and dealers were strong in their views. We quote: Stucco, $2.15@2.25; New York stucco, casting, $3.00@3.25; [illegible]; Rosendale cement, $2.00@[illegible].

[illegible] Louisville cement, $2.00@2.25 per brl; Louisville and Utica cement, [illegible] per brl; [illegible] lime, in bulk, [illegible]; lime, [illegible] per brl; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@55.00; building brick, $9.00@11.00; fire clay, per brl, $1.00@1.25. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 60 and 20 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 8x 9	9.00	[illegible]
7x 11 to 8x 10	[illegible]	9.50
10x 12 to 10x 14	[illegible]	11.50
10x 15 to 10x 18	[illegible]	13.00
10x 20 to 12x 20	[illegible]	14.50
11x 14 to 14x 18	9.00	16.00
15x 18 to 18x 20	[illegible]	17.50
16x 20 to 16x 24	10.50	18.00
16x 26 to 20x 24	[illegible]	19.50
20x 26 to 20x 30	12.00	21.00
22x 32 to 24x 30	13.50	23.00
24x 34 to 24x 36	[illegible]	24.00
26x 34 to 28x 40	14.50	26.00
30x 36 to 30x 40	15.00	27.00
30x 44 to 34x 44	[illegible]	30.00
32x 46 to 32x 48	[illegible]	32.00
34x 50 to 34x 52	[illegible]	34.00
34x 56 to 40x 60	[illegible]	36.00

CHEESE—The cheese trade was rather quiet to-day, neither the local nor outside demands being more than fair. Prices were comparatively steady as follows: New York factory, 13½@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—In this department of trade no new features were noted. Business was quiet at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $6.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand was again small, but quotations were nominally unchanged. The stocks are large: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $4.00@6.00; circle flour headings, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $13.00@15.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ₩ m.

FISH—Met with a good demand both on local and interior accounts, and prices were uniformly firm. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, $4.50@5.00; No. 2, $4.70@4.80; No. 1 trout, $4.00@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.75; No. 1 bay $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@6.00; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 38@40c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; Columbia River salmon new, half brls, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Dried fruits continue reasonably active, and remain steady and firm at former quotations as follows: Dates, 9@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 16@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@12½c; raisins, $2.30@3.00; blackberries, 11@12c; raspberries, 34@36c; pitted cherries, 30@32c; peaches, pared, 20@22c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@8c; Zante currants, 7½@8½c; apples, Southern, 7@8c; do Western, 7@8c; Michigan, 8@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Everything under this head is slow and low, as the supply much exceeds the demand. Sales: Apples—150 brls poor at $1.25; 30 at $1.00; 75 fair at $1.50; 20 good cooking at $1.75@2.00; 75 choice Maiden Blush at $2.00@2.25. Pears—20 baskets choice common varieties at 75c; 20 bxs good at 75c; 20 good Bartletts at $1.00. Plums—25 cases (16 qts) Lombard at $2.50 per case; 30 baskets Green Gage at $1.50; 4 at $1.25; 10 bu Damsons at $1.00. Grapes—40 cases (24 lbs) Concords at $1.00@1.25; 125 cases (36 lbs) at $1.50@2.00; 60 baskets at 85@90c; 1,600 lbs loose at 3@4c per lb; 4 cases Delaware (36 lbs) at $5.00. Peaches—375 baskets small at 20@25c; 60 fair at 30c; 450 good common varieties at 30@40c; 300 choice do at 45@50c; 150 good Crawfords at 60@65c; 135 choice at 70@75c; 35 fancy at 85c; 200 bxs small at 20c; 150 good at 30@40c; 70 choice Crawfords at 50@60c. Blackberries—3 cases (16 qts) at $3.00. Melons—Watermelons in large supply and lower. Sales 3,700 small to good size at $5.50@12.00 per 100.

GROCERIES—In this department of trade few new features were developed. The demand continues steadily active, and the leading staples, as well as most descriptions of side goods, are held with firmness. Stocks are in fine condition. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI-CARB SODA—7@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22@22½c; prime do, 21½@22c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22@23c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@12c; do No. 2, 11¾c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 25@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; white Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@7½c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Only a light business was doing in the hay market to-day, and prices underwent no decided change. Following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On Track—Old timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@19.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; old prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.00; New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do loose pressed, $14.00@15.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—We continue to quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 25c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There are no new features to note in connection with the iron market. Business was moderately active and quotations ruled steady as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 10@	70
Bar iron	5 10@	5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 3-10@	5 9-10 rates
Hoop	5 3-10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 8-10 rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 5-10@	5 3-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	25	
Russian iron, NO 1, stained	23	
Sheet iron	8	@ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½ rates
German plow steel	10	@ 12 rates
Diamond plow steel	10½	@ 13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11	@ 12 rates

LEATHER—Under this head there was no new features to note. A fairly active demand existed at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	40@ 50
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 90
Kip veals	90@ 1.00
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	29@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	24@ 26
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	22@ 24
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	32@ 34
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	26@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	30@ 32
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	28@ 30
"B A" sole	26@ 28

OAK.

Calf	1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@ 1.00
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	45@ 48
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.30@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.30

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was about the usual amount of trading in this market, and quotations, although not higher, were much firmer. We quote as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do, roofing, I C, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 45c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 15lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The demand was more active at the following changes in quotations:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	19 @ 22
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	21 @ 21
Marline, per lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ₩ bale	16 @ 18
Oakum, ₩ bale	6.00 @ 6.25
Pitch, per brl	6.50 @ 7.25
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00 @ 6.50

NAILS—Continue in good inquiry on interior account and $6.25 rates. The supply is fair; 10d to 60d per keg, $6.25; 8d do, $6.50; 6d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d do, $7.75; 3d, fine, $9.00; 1½d do, $9.00; clinch, $8.75; 12½c discount ₩ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Carbon, lard, and turpentine were firm, while for other goods in the list a very easy feeling obtained. Quotations remain unchanged: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do, boiled, 90c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60@61c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	13.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	3.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—Was in less active demand, but prices were nominally unchanged. Following is our list: Old chickens, $3.75@4.25; spring chickens, $2.50@3.00; turkeys at 12@14c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Met with a fair inquiry at the annexed range of prices: New at $2.00@2.50 per brl, and 50@80c per bu.

SALT—Continues to meet with a large demand on shipping account, and dealers were firm in their views, at prices which have been current for several days past. The supply is good: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $1.12½; do, with bags, $2.87½; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—The demand is improving, and a better feeling prevails generally. We quote: Timothy at $3.00@3.10 for fair; $3.15@3.25 for prime; clover, $5.50@6.00; flax, $1.50@1.60.

SWEET POTATOES—Market well supplied, but met with only light demand. Sales: 25 brls yellow Illinois at $3.00; 15 brls do at $3.25; 19 brls [illegible].

TOBACCO—Remains steady and firmer. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@40c; medium, 30@33c; common stems, 27@30c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 70@75c; half bright, 70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

TEAS—Were in good request and were quoted steady as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@80c; good, 85@90c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; superfine to choice, [illegible]; common imperial, [illegible].

WOOD—Was unchanged. There is a fair inquiry at the following quotations: Beech, $10.50; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was in meagre inquiry, and prices generally favored purchasers. The supply is large. We quote:

Tub, choice, extra	65@70
Tub, common	50@55
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	54@56
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	44@46
Fleece, X, good condition, light	52@54
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	43@45
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	50@53
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	46@50
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	45@47
Fleece, unwashed, fine	32@35
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40@45
Super, pulled	50@55
Extra, pulled	50@55

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,345	5,507	347
Tuesday	3,377	12,878	395
Wednesday	2,919	13,520	368
Thursday	2,379	14,068	1,178
Total	12,351	46,973	2,098

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,698	6,316	
Tuesday	724	7,268	
Wednesday	2,311	7,684	
Total	5,568	20,267	

CATTLE—There was a lack of animation in the cattle trade to-day, and prices were less firm. The tone of Eastern advices was rather favorable than otherwise, but the large receipts (2,378 head arrived to-day) had a weakening tendency, and for the less desirable offerings concessions had to be granted. The choice droves offered found buyers at very full prices, as the supply of such was light, but common to fair qualities were only salable at about ¼c off. The extreme range of prices was $3.00@6.62½, with most of the sales within the range of $3.75@6.00. Stockers were in fair request at $3.50@4.50. Butchers' stuff sold all the way from $3.00@3.60 for thin Texans and inferior natives, to $4.50@4.75 for choice Texans and fairish natives. A large number remain in the pens unsold, and there is a strong probability that before the close of the week lower prices will prevail.

It transpires that the twenty-five cattle shot yesterday by order of Superintendent J. B. Sherman, were not Texans, as we were informed by interested parties, but natives. Thus far, we believe, no disease has been developed among any of the droves of Texas cattle offered here during the present season, and the prompt measures taken by the vigilant Superintendent will effectually prevent the shipment of diseased cattle to the Chicago market. It is stated that the owner (for we are unable to learn his name) purchased in the St. Louis market some 50 head, intending to feed them. Soon after placing them on his farm the dread "plague" made its appearance, and fully one-half the drove fell victims. The remainder were sent to this market, with what result the public has already been advised.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.85
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.90@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Average.	Price.
37	calves	125	$4.00
48	Texas cattle	818	3.25
17	Texas cattle	732	3.40
17	Texas cattle	819	3.62½
20	Texas cattle	862	3.50

[illegible]

HOGS—The hog trade opened dull, with prices weak, unsettled, and lower, and these were the prevailing features of the market throughout. There was the usual attendance of buyers, but the decline reported at the East, together with the extreme heat, made them cautious, and trading was slow at a reduction of 5@10c per 100 lbs. With two or three exceptions, nothing fetched over $5.00, while the bulk of the transfers were at $4.65@4.90. A large number were left in the pens unsold, and the market closed flat at $4.50@4.60 for common; at $4.65@4.75 for medium, and at $4.80@4.90 for good to extra.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—This market was fairly active, and prices were steady and firm. The supply was fair, but there was no surplus, all selling at full yesterday's prices.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,310	2,064
Shingles, m	2,090	2,011
Lath, pieces, m	210	401

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,886	2,185
Shingles, m	5,660	1,490
Lath, pieces, m	900	346

CARGOES—The demand was fairly active, and the general feeling was one of firmness. The arrivals were only moderately large, and sawed shingles, lath, and pickets, sold at former quotations. At the close of business hours several cargoes were unsold.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$4.25@ 4.50

[illegible]

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 84,655 ft mill-run at $10.50; 83,234 ft common strips and boards at $15.00; 3,914 ft joist and scantling at $13.00, Grand Haven tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Swan, from Ludington, 130 m ft joist and scantling at $13.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Guido, from Ludington, 120 m joist and scantling, at $13.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargoes schrs Monsoon and Mystic, from Muskegon, 200 m strips and boards (irregular) at $19.50. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Kate Lyons, from Muskegon, 270 m strips and boards at $21.00. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Astarea, from Muskegon, 100 m part boards and strips at $16.50; 20 m joist and scantling at $14.00 for 16 ft and $13.00 for 16 ft and under. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 172 m ft piece stuff at $14.00; 10 m ft boards and strips at $19.50. Sold by W. Megiade.

Cargo barge Mars, from Ludington, 82 m ft strips and boards at $15.25; 88 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50; 32 m lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr J. Bean, Jr., from Muskegon, 150 m ft Norway at $13.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Little Belle, from White Lake, 120 m ft common strips and boards at $15.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry was again active on Southern account, and prices were well sustained. We quote as follows:

First and second clear	[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	26.00@28.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	32.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00
A stock boards	31.00@35.00
B stock boards	27.00@28.00
Common boards	[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Dry fencing	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Dressed shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	[illegible]

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	[illegible]
Ash (dry)	[illegible]
Whitewood (dry)	[illegible]
Black walnut	[illegible]
Whitewood, clear (from cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	11.00
Hickory	[illegible]
Cherry	[illegible]

ON TRACK.

Prices remain firm under a good demand, as follows:

A or star shingles	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.60 @1.65

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 5.

Schr Maine, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Aux Sauble, 360,615 ft lumber.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 45 cds wood.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 150 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Scow D. K. Owen, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Scow Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 155 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 8 m pickets.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 280 m lumber.
Barge J. H. Drake, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 12 pkgs butter and sundries.
Schr Corona, St. Joseph, 12 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,500 m shingles.
Prop Thomas A. Scott, Erie, 1,011 bars railroad iron.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 1,010 bars railroad iron.
Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 1,100 tons coal.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Evergreen, White Lake, 92 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Guido, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Cleveland, Hamilton, 460 tons stone.
Schr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 20 bxs fish, 27 brls beans, 14 bales hops, 71 bu potatoes and sundries.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, 940 tons railroad iron.
Bark Kate Darley, Erie, 735 tons coal.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, 804 tons coal.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, 22 cds slabs.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 115 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, 100 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Scow Spray, Saugatuck, 26 cds wood.
Scow Ithica, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Prop East Saginaw, Traverse City, 190 cds wood.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 625 tons iron ore.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 260 m lumber, and sundries.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Julia Smith, South Haven, m lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Ahnepee, 36 cds wood.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 380 tons coal.
Schr Jesse, Muskegon, 121 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Little Belle, White Lake, 118 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Schr Prince Alfred, Erie, 560 tons coal.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

CLEARED..........Sept. 5.

Schr A. J. Mowrey, Lincoln, 7 brls pork, 8 tubs butter, and sundries.
Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 6,110 bu wheat, 12,200 bu corn.
Schr Ostrich, Buffalo, 33,558 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 12 bdls sheep pelts and sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Duluth, 2,848 bu oats, 35 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Grace Greenwood, Buffalo, 15,407 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 6 brls salt and sundries.
Schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, sundries.
Schr E. M. Davidson, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Mary L. Higgie, Collingwood, 23,021 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Engagements were: To Goderich—Kate Hinchman, corn, at 12c. To Buffalo—Prop Plymouth, corn at 15c; barge Inter-Ocean, corn at 14½c; prop City of Traverse, Oswego, and Willis Keller, corn at 14½c; prop Cuba, barley at 14c; schr E. M. Davidson, corn 14½c. To New York—Prop Thomas A. Scott, wheat, p. t. Total capacity equal to 80,000 bu wheat, 205,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu barley.

TOLEDO, Sept. 3.—Grain freights firm and higher; there are no vessels here, and an active demand for freight room; we quote nominally 13 @14c by sail to Ogdensburgh; 12@13½c to Oswego and Kingston; charters to Buffalo at 7@7½c on corn and wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—Grain freights are firm, and rates tend upward. Oswego and Kingston are entirely nominal. Engagements: To Buffalo—Schr Hattie Johnson, 25,000 bu wheat at 15½c. To Colborne—Brig N. M. Standart and schr Nabob, 20,000 bu each at 15c. To Oswego—Schr Melvina, 21,000 bu barley at 18c. On Tuesday, schr F. M. Knapp, 24,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 14½c.

Passed Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the canal on the dates below given, as reported by the Superintendent:

Aug. 31—Bound up—Props Atlantic and St. Paul. Down—Props City of Madison, Robert Hall, and stmr Manitoba; schrs L. Kanter, Neshoto and H. A. Richmond.

Sept. 1—Down—Prop Winslow.

Depth of water as last reported.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 3.—Down—Schr Adriatic, Cleveland to Newcastle, coal; barge Niagara, Port Colborne to Toronto, wheat; prop Georgian, Toledo to Montreal, mdse; schr Lyman Casey, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, corn; schr Mary Grover, Bay City to Kingston, staves.

Up—Props Cleveland, Buckeye, Oswegatchie, City of London, Empire; schr Pandora, Toronto to Goderich, light; schr E. H. Rutherford, of Vienna, Toronto to Toledo, light; barge G. Marks, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; schr Lawrence, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; schr Mary E. Burgis, Oswego to Toledo, light; steam barge Westford, Oswego to Saginaw, light; schr Whiteness, Hamilton to Monroe, light; prop Scotia, Montreal to Chicago, mdse; prop Lincoln, Kingston to Chicago, pig iron; schr Annandale, of Picton, Port Colborne, light; schr Gladstone, Port Colborne to Cleveland, light; schr Wm. G. Brown, Port Colborne to Cleveland, light.

WIND—West; light.

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND—Last evening, south-west, light.

GIBRALTAR LIGHTHOUSE.—This important institution has, quite unexpectedly to some of our lake shippers, disappeared. For the information of such it may be stated that the tower has been taken down and is to be re-established where the residence has been heretofore located. In the meantime a temporary light is kept up.

THE UP FLEET, ETC.—A large fleet of vessels are reported arriving at the mouth of the river, upward bound, some of which passed during the night. Freights are gradually advancing, and vessels hastening westward. Freights on ore from Marquette to Toledo have advanced to five dollars per ton and other articles of commerce in like proportion.—Detroit Tribune, Sept. 4.

WHO PAYS THE DEBT.

Letter from David A. Wells on the Debt Payments Under the Johnson Administration.

I am in receipt of your note of the 21st, asking, "What did Mr. Dawes mean by saying in his speech at Utica, that Johnson's Administration only reduced the debt $3,000,000?" I had not observed that Mr. Dawes made any such statement; but Senator Conkling, in his recent speech at the Cooper Institute, of New York, did so aver, and in so doing stated what was not only grossly incorrect, but what, moreover, could not have admitted of misstatement, if the speaker had ever given the subject even the most superficial investigation. To prove this I will refer you to the last report (1871) of the Secretary of the Treasury, pages 11 and 13, where the principal of the acknowledged or funded public debt of the United States is stated with the utmost clearness, as it existed on the 1st of July in each year from 1849 to 1871 inclusive. By this table, it appears that the principal of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1866, was $2,773,236,173, and on the 1st of July, 1868, $2,611,687,851, thus showing a reduction in Johnson's first two years alone of $161,548,322. At the close of the next fiscal year (1869), eight months of which were under Johnson, and four under Grant, the principal of the debt had been further reduced to $2,588,452,213. But this method of stating the payments made on the public debt under the Administration of Andrew Johnson tells but a very small part of the actual truth; and this Mr. Conkling, if he had ever read the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury since 1868, must have known as well as any one, for after the Presidential election in November, 1868, when the whole subject had passed out of the domain of political discussion, Secretary McCulloch and also General Schofield, then Secretary of War, for the purpose of establishing the true payments made up to November, 1868, out of current receipts for debts already due at the close of the war, and not funded, and also for bounties; all of which, if not thus and then paid, would, to an equivalent extent, have augmented the funded debt. Secretary McCulloch's statement may be found in his report as Secretary of the Treasury, December, 1868, and General Scofield's in the form of a letter, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, Dec. 12, 1868. But by these statements it is demonstrated, beyond the possibility of a cavil, and by a method so clear that "he who runs may read," that between the first day of April, 1865, and the first day of November, 1868, a period of three years and seven months, there was paid out of the Treasury of the United States, under the Administration of Andrew Johnson, on account of the public indebtedness, the large sum of $470,256,650.42; and in addition thereto $42,194,000 on account of advances to the Pacific railroads, and $7,200,000 on account of the purchase of Alaska; the whole making an aggregate of $519,650,650, (see Report Secretary of the Treasury, December, 1868, pp. 19—21.) I have thus answered your question as clearly and concisely as I am able. I have been particular, also, to give the specific authority for my figures, so that he who yet doubts may readily investigate for himself. And yet there can be little doubt that the "$3,000,000 reduction" will continue to be a stock political argument for the whole of the present campaign.

I am yours, &c., DAVID A. WELLS.

Volcanic Symptoms in an Oregon Mountain.

From the Portland Oregonian, Aug. 29.

A passenger from down the Columbia informs us that a mountain near Astoria, known as "Saddle Mountain," has been discovered to give indications of internal fire. About two weeks ago a party of several hunters were out in the locality of the mountain, and, prompted by curiosity and a desire to obtain a good view of the surrounding country, ascended to the summit. Near the top several large fissures were found, from which at intervals issued steam and sulphurous gases. Some large stones near by were so heated that they could not be touched. Other indications were found which gave unmistakable evidence of the proximity of great heat. Several years ago a party ascended the same mountain, but detected no volcanic symptoms. This mountain is situated some distance from Astoria, and owing to the saddle-shaped formation of its summit, is called "Saddle Mountain." The report brought back by the hunters has produced considerable interchange of opinions and some excitement among the people of that section.

GRANT AND THE NEGROES.

A Colored Man's Views Upon the Condition of His Race in the South.

Mr. Geo. W. Hatton, the well-known colored man of Washington, has recently been travelling in the South, and in a letter to the Washington Patriot he thus gives the result of his observations:

No one who has not been in the Southern States can form the slightest idea of the actual condition of our people there under the present regime. Here in Washington we often speak of the dastardly meanness by which the ignorant masses are whipped into line by the leading slaves of the Board of Public Works, which is more appropriately known as the Board of Public Plunderers. Yet, even here, these men dare not resort to anything more mean or worse than what is perpetrated by the slaves of the present corrupt National Administration in the States where the colored men present a respectable front. They are actually made to believe that all the rights they enjoy rest upon the sandy foundation of the life of one individual or one party. I am led to believe, if I can form an opinion from the speeches made and the steps taken by the Administration stump-speakers, that it is the intension of the so-called Republican party, headed by our modern Cæsar, to keep the colored voters in the same old groove that they were kept in as slaves during the dark days of slavery; that they, as political tools, know nothing among men save, "Servants, obey your masters." All will admit that the Republican party did for us and for the country a good work. But will the leaders of the Grant wing of the party admit that we were only enfranchised that we might forever be the especial slaves of any one party? How long are we to be dandled as political babies upon the political knees of this party headed by General Grant? The minute the law was so shaped that I could walk up to the polls and vote my sentiments as a man, I felt to be an American citizen—nothing more, nothing less; not with more rights than other people of a different complexion, but their equal politically, and no more. If Greeley is defeated, with him would be defeated equal civil and political rights, universal amnesty, and reconciliation; and I must be called upon, because I happen to be black, to help defeat these grand principles, simply because the better portion of the Democratic party has made these glittering blades of Truth and Justice their weapons of warfare? All I ask, now I am a citizen, is to be let alone. If I cannot paddle my own canoe as other men, regardless of their complexion, let me go down. Grant cannot preserve his own rights any more than he can mine, if the people choose to take them from him. Greeley cannot and will not disturb them, now when the American people have decreed them.

—The London Times gives an account of the lying of the first stone of a workman's town, on the 3d inst., by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The land consists of about forty acres at Wandsworth, a few miles out of London, between the Southwestern and the Chatham and Dover railways about half-way between the Wandsworth road and the Clapham Junction station. The estate has been purchased by an association organized under the general corporation law, and is to be laid out and built upon according to a completely formed plan. The houses are to be built and leased to any person who applies, at a rent which will cover the interest, and a portion of the purchase-money, so that in a very short term of years the workingmen will have paid for the houses, and will receive a deed of a house and land. Every house is to be well built, thoroughly drained, and supplied with water. There are to be twelve hundred of these houses, each with a little plat of land. The company is to build a hall for lectures, a library, a school-house, a railroad station, and, we presume, a church. A large lot of ground is reserved in the centre for a public recreation ground. A co-operative store is also to be built, but public houses and drinking shops will be absolutely prohibited.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:15 a m	*7:40 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*8:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 a m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*12:15 p m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:45 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*9:05 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. † Ex. Monday. [illegible] Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. † Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*9:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*7:55 p m
Cairo Express	*9:15 p m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	*9:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*7:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:15 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:30 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*4:30 p m	*3:40 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Market-st.; also foot of Twenty second-st.—Condensed Time Table

	Mail and Exp. ex. Sun.	Lightning Exp. ex. Sat.
Leave Chicago	8:40 a m	8:15 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	5:00 p m	3:35 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:55 p m	8:15 a m

[illegible] Mail and Express except Sunday. [illegible] Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a m, and 9 p m. [illegible] Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:30 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	*11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 p m	*6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*7:40 a m	*8:55 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:55 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m	*1:55 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Gen'l freight office, corner of Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	1:25 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	9:15 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	4:35 p m	11:25 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	4:00 a m	10:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:20 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. [illegible] Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:20 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:30 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA [illegible] ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

[illegible]

GREAT WESTERN CONNECTIONS.

Great Trunk Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Trunk Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. [illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their [illegible] cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.

Architects.

HENRY L. GAY, 33 and 34 Central Block.

W. L. B. JENNEY, 75 Dearborn-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 165 State-st.

Banks.

[illegible]

[illegible]

BLISS & SNOW, 56 South Canal-st.

[illegible]

J. W. MIDDLETON, 3 and 7 East Randolph-st.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 27 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 465 Wabash-av.

HADLEY BROTHERS, [illegible]

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.

[illegible]

C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 71 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

[illegible]

Building Paper.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 42 West Lake-st.

Carpets.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.

GEO. F. FOSTER, 13 Market-st.

Confectionery (Wholesale).

[illegible]

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 37 Wabash-av.

JOHNSON & ABBEY, 164 and 165 Michigan-av.

[illegible]

Cutlery.

HENRY SEARS & CO., [illegible] South Canal-st.

Dentists.

[illegible]

E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, [illegible]

Druggists (Wholesale).

[illegible]

BLISS & TORREY, 18 Market-st.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).

[illegible]

Fast Freight.

G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.

OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Furniture.

A. L. HALE & BRO., [illegible]

POTTER, KING & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Furniture Manufacturers.

BOWLES & BATES, [illegible]

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Grocers (Wholesale).

[illegible]

GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan-av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.

EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 51 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).

[illegible]

Hardware (Wholesale).

E. HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 49 Lake-st.

MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

BRINTNAL, TERRY & BELDEN, 47 West Lake-st.

Insurance (Fire).

NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 13 S. Canal-st.

Insurance (Life).

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 78 Market-st.

MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, [illegible]

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.

[illegible]

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

[illegible]

[illegible]

C. A. MORSE, 222 West Madison-st.

WM. M. MAYO, 152 State st. and 136 W. Madison-st.

[illegible]

A. H. MILLER, [illegible]

J. B. MAYO & CO., [illegible]

BODDIN & HAMILTON, [illegible]

STARR & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State-st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).

H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 West Twelfth-st.

Lawyers.

DENT & BLACK, 161 LaSalle-st., Room 33

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.

C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 62 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

[illegible]

KEITH BROS., 250 and 252 Madison-st.

WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Newspapers.

WESTERN RURAL, (H. N. F. Lewis), [illegible]

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline, (Wholesale).

KENLY & JENKINS, [illegible]

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Desplaines and [illegible]

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., [illegible]

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., [illegible]

W. O. CLARKE, [illegible]

[illegible]

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, [illegible]

NORTHWEST PAPER CO., [illegible]

OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., [illegible]

Pawnbrokers.

LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, [illegible]

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J. BAUER & CO., [illegible]

REEDS TEMPLE OF MUSIC, [illegible]

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[illegible]

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.

R. W. AUSTIN & CO., [illegible]

W. & E. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.

GREGAR, ADAMS & CO., [illegible]

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.

[illegible]

Real Estate and Loans.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

OTTO VON FRITSCH, Notary Public, Real Estate and Loans, 160 LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.

[illegible]

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).

DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 445 State-st.

[illegible]

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 11 Lake-st.

Saws (All Kinds of Solid Tooth).

[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.

WHEELER & WILSON, [illegible]

MANHATTAN S. M. CO., [illegible]

Sewing Silks and Machine Twists.

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., [illegible]

FURINGTON & SCRANTON, [illegible]

Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., [illegible]

Show Cases.

D. BARCLAY, 161 State-st. (old stand).

N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G, [illegible]

M. TERHUNE, 45 State-st.

Stoves (Wholesale).

FULLER, WARREN & CO., [illegible]

Tea, and Coffees, Teas, and Spices.

DENNISON & CO., [illegible]

Teas.

J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.

Trunk Manufacturers.

CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 235 Wabash-av.

Undertakers.

SHELDON & DAVIS, 10 West Madison-st.

DR. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.

JAMES WRIGHT, [illegible]

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CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., [illegible]

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NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., [illegible]

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Friday Morning, September 6, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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No. 3. Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:

Sept. 6, at Centralia.
Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:

Mendota, Sept. 10.
Cambridge, Sept. 11.
Rock Island, Sept. 12.
Virginia, Sept. 13.
Champaign, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

V. B. Denslow.

Mr. V. B. Denslow will speak as follows:

Golconda, Pope County, Sept. 7.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 13.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

Sidney Thomas.

Mr. Sidney Thomas will speak as follows:

Manteno, Kankakee County, Sept. 6.
Ottawa, LaSalle County, Sept. 7.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

O'Fallon, St. Clair County, Sept. 10.
East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Sept. 11.
Bethalto, Madison County, Sept. 12.
Alton, Madison County, Sept. 13.
Springfield, Sangamon County, Sept. 14.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 16.
Joliet, Will County, Sept 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.
Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Peoria, Sept. 14, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 20, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

THE LOUISVILLE BREAK-DOWN.

After receiving the declination of O'Conor and Adams, the Louisville Convention adjourned *sine die* without any candidates. And thus the great scarecrow, devised by Morton and Chandler, has departed to the regions of the unknown, from whence it was obtained at so heavy an expense. The money spent in printing Postmaster Edmunds' circulars, and in paying for railroad tickets and hotel bills, to say nothing of the hire and salary of delegates, has been poured upon the sand, and nothing of it remains but a bad reminiscence of old Bourbon, together with Charles O'Conor's definition of true Democracy, and the platform of the Convention, which sapiently declares that, in any conflict between labor and capital, labor is entitled to paramount consideration. The remainder of the platform consists of a series of negations, well worthy to stand beside the negations of O'Conor and Adams when those gentlemen were advised of their respective nominations as President and Vice President.

While the Louisville Convention produced nothing but a series of denials, it is somewhat remarkable, considering what it was composed of, that it did not deny the binding efficacy of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, or either of them; that it did not deny any of the logical consequences of the war and the abolition of slavery; did not even protest against impartial suffrage. It has thus added all the force it could to the affirmations of the Cincinnati platform on these questions, and demonstrated that no assemblage of persons, much less any political party, can be found to take issue with the principles enunciated at Cincinnati. In a blind and stupid way it has thus confirmed every principle it was expected to oppose and break down. Its delegates can now go home and vote for Grant if they want to. They can do no mischief to Mr. Hendricks in Indiana, or Mr. Buckalew in Pennsylvania, or to Mr. Greeley anywhere.

MR. CONRAD'S IMPERTINENCE.

An unfortunate rent in the Bourbon bag at Louisville has let out a large Grant cat, and, although the most desperate efforts were made to secure the animal, it evaded the pursuit and is now at large. That there was an animal of this description in the bag has been evident all along, from the movements of Morton, the letters of old Joe Ledlie, the circulars of Postmaster Edmunds, and the general fact that, if the delegates, so-called, had not had help from the Grant campaign fund, they would not have had money enough to pay the expenses of the affair; but the public now has had the first opportunity to get a good look at the animal. The injunction of Wilbur F. Storey, to "keep damphools off the Convention," has evidently been disregarded, and so the cat got out of the bag.

The farce at Louisville began with violence and ruffianism. Its chief fugleman began with a fist fight at the Galt House. George Francis Train, who certainly had as much right there as any one else, had to get out of the crowd to avoid personal violence. The Labor Reformers were unceremoniously ejected. The gag was applied to all delegates who were suspected of preferring Greeley to Grant, and among them was Fisk Conrad, of Tyrone, Pennsylvania. Fisk Conrad did not relish the operation, and in revenge he untied the bag and let out the cat. The developments which he has made concerning the Pennsylvania delegation will apply, in the general facts, to all the delegations, and tell the story of the Louisville fiasco clearly and completely. All of the Pennsylvania delegation, except himself, he says, were Grant men, not one of whom intended to vote for the nominees of the Convention. Their transportation to Louisville was paid by the Grant party,—Fisk Conrad, himself, procuring tickets for six, in the office of the Grant State Central Committee at Philadelphia, upon the order of Sypes, Chairman of the Bourbon State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. The order was accepted and cashed by Mackey, the Grant State Treasurer, who has been convicted, in complicity with Yerkes and Hartranft, the Cameron candidate for Governor, of speculating in State funds. The band of music that accompanied the delegation was paid for by the same parties, and the banner which the Bourbon delegation bore did service in the Philadelphia Convention in designating the seats occupied by the Grant delegation. This disclosure throws a flood of light on many details of this Convention. It satisfactorily explains the presence of Morton at New Albany, and his constant communication with Duncan. It is the key to the interesting Ledlie correspondence, showing why Ledlie was importuned to send blanks to Charles H. Ham and Charles B. Farwell, and "cards" to the Postmaster of Freeport, Ill., and to call on certain Grant Radicals in Sangamon County for assistance and information as to the proper persons for delegates to Louisville, and for funds to pay the expenses of the same. It shows why a prominent liquor-dealer of this city waited until the meeting of the Convention before he made his customary visit to Louisville to buy whiskey, and why Mr. C. B. Farwell was anxious to send fifty delegates from Chicago. It shows, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the entire movement was managed for Grant, and by his office-holders, with their money, aided and abetted by a few old Bourbons. We have no doubt that there were some honest but misguided men in the Convention, who went there with the best of intentions. Such men can only hang their heads in shame and mortification as they discover how they have been duped, and contemplate the miserable failure which has resulted from this absurd conglomeration.

Mr. Fisk Conrad's exploit in releasing the cat has not only exposed the true meaning and purposes of the Louisville Convention, and made it and the conspirators the derision and contempt of all honest men, but apparently gave it the *coup de grace* and smashed it into atoms. It will excite no surprise that the gang broke up in a row without making any nominations, after the publication of Mr. Conrad's confession; and that Morton and the other leaders, after having paid for their tools, find the whole concern afloat with the most incongruous platform ever constructed, and no candidates. For all the time, and labor, and expense which they have laid out, they have received in return a platform, which was the last thing on earth they wanted. They bargained for candidates, and have received Charles O'Conor's letter of declination, which cannot be utilized by them any more than a white elephant. It was a fitting return for their duplicity and trickery, not only that their schemes should be unmasked, but that they themselves should be swindled in the transaction.

We submit these facts not alone to the honest Democrats, but to the honest men of all parties in this country, and we place against them the frank, open-handed, manly course of Mr. Greeley, and the leaders of the party which he represents. The Liberal party is before the people honestly discussing great principles of reform; the other consorting with antiquated Bourbons and hiring unprincipled nobodies to aid its purposes, under false pretences, and being eventually swindled by its own tools. We ask those Republicans who are still hesitating, if they need any further testimony to convince them of the truth of the charges which have been made against the Administration managers, or if they will vote with the party which seeks to accomplish its purposes by an alliance with Blanton Duncan, Brick Pomeroy, and Golladay. We ask any Democrat who has hesitated to vote for Mr. Greeley, if he will hesitate any longer, in the face of this disgraceful affair, perpetrated at Louisville in the name of the Democracy. Meanwhile, our neighbor of the *Times* has our profound sympathy for the presence of "damphoolery" which could not be "kept off the Convention."

Still another disgraceful act of negro ruffianism occurred in Ohio, on Monday evening last. Tabbs Gross, the colored Greeley orator, was advertised to speak on that evening at Springfield. As he was escorted to the hall by the Committee, he was surrounded by a mob of negroes, yelling "Hang him," "Shoot him," "Kill him." The Committee, reinforced by the police, however, covered his ingress to the hall, and he succeeded in making his speech amid great confusion. At the close, and while on his way to the hotel, another rush was made at him by the crowd with the same threats. The police, however, managed to protect him, although several of them were injured in performing their duty. If such an outrage as this had been perpetrated upon a colored Grant orator in any Southern city, the city, if not the whole State, would immediately have been put under martial law, and we should have been deluged with heart-rending recitals of Ku-Klux atrocities. As it is only the case of a colored man, who claims to have the privilege to think and act as he believes to be right, there is no occasion for any protest against such brutal ruffianism. We warn the colored men of this country, for their own good, that, if they continue this ruffianism, it will react against themselves upon some future and terrible day of reckoning. They must learn, and learn speedily, that their social elevation does not confer upon them the privilege of assaulting or killing men because they choose to think differently from them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It was announced, recently, that Henry Wilson and J. R. Hawley were about to go into the State of Pennsylvania to make stump speeches for Hartranft. Whereupon the Philadelphia *Press* admonishes them thus:

> A word or two to these gentlemen who are coming to Pennsylvania to speak for the Republican party. Would Senator Wilson, and General Hawley, and others like them advocate the election to the highest offices of their States, of men who were confessedly incompetent, and who have been proven guilty of the grossest malfeasance in office? Senator Wilson is an honest man, and General Hawley has, year after year, had to fight the imported repeaters and ruffians of Tammany. Will these two men lend themselves and their great influence to the corruptionists of Pennsylvania, and aid in the disgrace of the Republican party and the state? We tell them plainly that, if they come here and advocate the election of Hartranft and Allen, they will put themselves in the place of the apologists of Tammany, and injure irreparably the cause of President Grant. It is humiliating enough to see some of our own good men, under a mistaken sense of duty, give their aid to the Treasury Ring, without having our candidate for Vice President and "the Gentleman in American politics" contribute to the perpetuation of corruption in the second State of the American Union.

It seems to be conceded on all hands that Hartranft represents a system of unblushing villainy and theft in the management of the State finances; that ten or fifteen Republican newspapers in Pennsylvania have been compelled to denounce him and the Harrisburg Ring, of which he constitutes a chief part; that the Republican State Committee have two or three times held consultations with a view to removing his name from the ticket, but each time the Ring have threatened to beat the whole ticket in October if Hartranft is put off; that, although some members of this Ring are now in the Penitentiary, and others are well qualified for admission to that institution, the brazen attempt is still made to secure an indorsement of their past transactions and a warrant for their continuance from the people of Pennsylvania.

If such things can be done in the face of day, we may well ask the question, "Whither are we drifting?" There ought to be some limit to debanchery of the public conscience. What shall that limit be? A stronger case could hardly be made out than that which Hartranft exhibits in his own person to the gaze of men. The impudence which keeps him on the track as a candidate for the highest office in Pennsylvania has no parallel in American history, except in the effrontery of Tweed's last campaign in New York City. We sincerely honor that portion of the Republican press of Pennsylvania which has the courage and tenacity to cry aloud against the attempted outrage, and to spare not the rogues who have banded together to stultify the moral sense of the people, and rob the Public Treasury of that great State through the baleful machinery of partisan politics.

A RETROSPECT.

In the first week of May, the Liberal Republicans met in Cincinnati, and issued their appeal to the American people of all parties to unite for certain reforms. These men were Republicans; the movement was headed by persons who had been active in forming the Republican party, and conspicuous and distinguished in its history for ability and disinterestedness. These men had for many months labored within the Republican party to accomplish needed reforms; to give the country some assurance that the relentless plunder and proscription of white people in the Southern States should be stopped. In these efforts they met no encouragement from the party managers; they received no sympathy or aid from the President; on the contrary, they were denounced as traitors, declared to be apostates and renegades, and were placed under the party ban. They had no alternative but to become supporters of policies to which they were conscientiously opposed, or to declare themselves independent and appeal directly to the people. What was it in the policy and measures of the Government that these men objected to, and for which a new party was organized at Cincinnati?

They found that the Government of the United States had drifted away from all the constitutional restraints which were designed to keep the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government wholly distinct and independent. They found that the Executive and Congressional branches of the Government were merged together; that the Executive departments obtained such legislation and such appropriations as they desired by the delegation to a majority in both branches of Congress of the power of appointment; and that the majority of the Senate and the House received, in exchange for support of laws and treaties, the power to fill Federal offices. Out of this perversion of the forms of Government had grown the abuses and frauds which rendered the Civil Service of the country not only corrupt in the extreme, but corrupting in its effects upon the public morals. Official corruption of this type had become legalized and recognized as part of the system of Government.

The Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati appealed to the country to effect such a change in the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government as would produce:

1. The restoration of political rights to all the people of all the States, and the withdrawal of military force from the South.

2. The restoration of union, reconciliation, and harmony between all sections of the country, by the recognition of the equality of all the States in the matter of local self-government.

3. The divorce of the Legislative branch of the Government from the distribution of official patronage, and the restoration of honesty, fidelity, and capacity to the Civil Service.

4. The divorce of Executive from Legislative authority, and the rigid prohibition of any interference by the one with the other.

5. The reformation of the Legislative Department by the election of men owing their choice to the free action of the people, and not to dictation of office-holders and other pensioners upon the Public Treasury: thereby making Congress a body representing the people and the States, and not a mere assemblage of men holding their places by virtue of the contrivances of office-holders appointed by themselves.

The Philadelphia Convention affected to despise this appeal to the people. It placed its confidence in the subjugation of the people to party. It treated the popular demand for honesty in office as a myth. It held popular dislike of official corruption in contempt. It upheld arbitrary rule, which continues to keep six or seven States in a condition a little removed from anarchy; and defied the members of the Republican party to violate their personal allegiance to Grant, by voting for Reform. Thus animated, the party in June last entered the canvass. The chiefs, who exercise more than feudal power in their respective States, issued their threats. Cameron and Conkling, Pomeroy and Chandler, Morton and Logan, Carpenter and Blaine, have threatened political and social degradation against every man who dares assert his preference for the reforms called for at Cincinnati. The Cabinet officers have abandoned their official duties, and are travelling far and wide, threatening on one hand, and distributing patronage on the other. The Treasury vaults have been opened, and, under pretence of extraordinary judicial expenses, and payments to Indians, and the purchase of Confederate archives, the public money has been distributed to perpetuate the despotism of party.

Has the country purchased the abolition of African slavery in a few States by the subjugation of the whole people? Have we deprived the 300,000 slave-holders of the South of their property in the negroes, that 60,000 office-holders shall hold absolute power in perpetuity over the mind, and thought, and action of the whole people?

The political battle now raging must decide not only for or against a free and an honest Government, but it must decide whether we are governed by rulers chosen by the free suffrage of the people, or by those named and designated by men already in office. Is party to be superior to country? Is political freedom to be confined to voting the regular ticket? Against this despotism of party the people have never yet failed to protest when they had the opportunity of making that protest effective at the polls; and we have no doubt that the appeal made to them at Cincinnati in May will be heartily responded to at the polls in November.

The Republican Convention of 1868 incorporated in its platform the following resolution:

> The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

We subjoin instances of the "radical reform" inaugurated by the nominee of that Convention: The Indian Department cost in 1866, $3,295,000; in 1871, $7,426,000. The cost of assessing and collecting the internal revenue was, in 1866, 1 1-2 per cent of that revenue; in 1871, 4 9-10 per cent. This is an increase in the ratio of cost of 326 per cent. In Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, the cost of collecting the internal revenue was, in 1866, $442,619.97; in 1871, $637,000. The Secor fraud cost the people $86,000. The rest of Robeson's illegal payments amount to $321,720. The Chorpenning claim, which amounted to $81,000 under Johnson, and was rejected by Johnson himself, his Attorney General and his Postmaster General, was so "radically reformed" by Grant's Postmaster General that it became $443,990, and was then ordered paid. Many more instances might be quoted; but there can be no more conclusive testimony than that of Hon. H. L. Dawes, who is now advocating the re-election of Casey's brother-in-law. In a speech to the House, Jan. 16, 1871, he showed that the estimates of the Administration for that year were $40,683,337 above the expenses of Johnson's last year. He added:

> The expenditures of the Nation are unjustifiable, and without proper regard to economy or to the necessities of the case.

A correspondent asks:

> Will you please inform your readers, if the sale of liquors steadily increases under a "strict prohibitory law," why are such laws so bitterly opposed, even unto blood, by the liquor-sellers, who most assuredly would be grateful for any measure that would increase their sales and their profits?

We are not aware that it has ever been claimed that the prohibition of the liquor traffic gave an impetus to it. It checks it, at first, as a matter of course. Such a law is, however, deliberately violated by many otherwise law-abiding citizens. Thus the popular reverence for all laws is shaken. Moreover, after the business has had time to again extend itself, the only result is, that drinking is done secretly, which is not an advantage. These enactments are resisted by the liquor-sellers on precisely the same ground that bakers would resist the prohibition of their business. They would be sure to carry it on, because the demand would continue, but they would be harassed in so doing. The State would have as much right to forbid the latter as the former. The prohibition of either trade is legally and morally wrong, and can only result in an increase of the evil it is designed to suppress.

The Belvidere *Standard* explains that Hurlbut's letter to Farnsworth was written "in a passion," and when Stephen was "mad." This raises the question whether Hurlbut is a responsible being when he is "mad," and, if not, is it a safe thing to elect a man who is liable to go "mad," to Congress? In that letter he told Farnsworth that Mr. Hildrup and Mr. Wilson were for sale, and advised Farnsworth to buy them. Had Farnsworth done so, he would have been nominated. Was Hurlbut fighting Farnsworth or Lathrop? Did he not, in that letter, promise to kill Fuller, Hildrup, Wilson, Lathrop, and the other "vermin" who were opposing Farnsworth? How are the people to understand when Hurlbut is "mad"? Was he "mad" in Bogota, when he wrote home to his friends to kill off Grant, and the vermin by whom he was surrounded? Is he "mad" now, when he supports Grant? Ought not his friends publish some explanation by which the public, when they hear him speak, or read what he writes, can understand when he is a madman, and when he is in his sober senses?

The New York *Weekly Tribune*, of June 9, 1855, contains some interesting telegraphic reports of the Grand Council of the Know-Nothings, then in session at Philadelphia. It seems that the admission of the Massachusetts delegation, headed by Senator Wilson, was contested; but they were resolved not to be thrust from the party, to which they were so warmly attached. They persevered, and finally were allowed to enter a Convention, of which the reporter (Mr. Bowles, now editor of the Springfield *Republican*) says:

> Two-thirds of the whole are the merest nobodies in character, position, and talents,—weak tools of political gamblers and slavery propagandists.

From the summary of the proceedings it appears that Mr. Wilson took a very active part. Finally, the Convention split on the slavery question, and the Senatorial Know-Nothing was Chairman of the bolters, and signed their Know-Nothing address to the people of the country.

A number of working-babies, who imagine that they are working-men, lately held a "Congress" at Halle. The burden of their absurd platform is: "We want somebody to take care of us." Their plan for the regeneration of society is, that society should devote itself to them. This persistence of the modern laborer in calling upon the modern Jupiter—the State—to start his wagon for him, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel, is becoming tiresome. The remedy for the undeniable woes of the American workman is in his own hands. Let him educate his children and himself, and practice co-operation and self-restraint, and the labor problem is solved. He will find it far easier to practice this programme than to change the laws of God, although he apparently thinks that the passage of an act at Springfield or Washington is all that is needed to effect this latter.

The Republican party of Massachusetts has been sadly changed by the withdrawal of the Liberal wing. At the late Convention, the Committee on Credentials reported 980 delegates present. These managed to cast 988 votes in the ballot for Governor. When Washburn was renominated, some 200 delegates withdrew. The remainder rallied with such effect, however, that they polled 1,088 votes. Most of the cheating was done in behalf of the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Thomas Talbot. This gentleman, a worshipper of Ben. Butler, is deaf to all requests for an explanation of the tactics of his adherents. Prominent Butler men boast that they will aim higher next year, and put their leader at the head of the ticket.

There were no imports at the port of Apalachicola, Florida, during 1871. To collect the duties on these non-existent goods, the present economical Administration employed six officials, whose salaries amounted to $3,860. The imports of Albemarle, North Carolina, amounted, during 1871, to $396. Seven officials, receiving an aggregate salary of $5,794.58, superintended the collection of the duties on $630 worth of goods. To be sure, this made seven more votes for Caldwell, last August; but, when votes were quoted at $10 apiece, there was no excuse for giving over eighty times that sum for them.

A city organ heads a paragraph: "Judas Iscariot Farnsworth." Since Mr. Farnsworth, if he betrayed anybody, betrayed Grant, the inference is a plain one. Now that Mr. George William Curtis and the editor of the *Journal* have represented both Presidential candidates under the guise of the Savior, honors are easy, and the blasphemy might as well be stopped.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana election will occur on Monday, Nov. 4.

—The *Era*, organ of Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, discovers that the Legislature elect will be an illegal body, because one county was omitted in the distribution of seats, and says:

> By his oath of office, the Governor is required to issue his proclamation declaring all the seats of both Houses of the General Assembly now vacant, and he must order an election to supply such vacancy under the apportionment of 1868.

—The Grantite nominations for the Illinois Legislature, in Macon County, are being repudiated by a great number of Republican voters.

—Franklin J. Moses, the Grant candidate for Governor of South Carolina, was Aide-de-Camp of Governor Pickens at the time Major Anderson was forced to evacuate Fort Sumter; and, on that account, asked and obtained permission to *haul down the United States flag*. He is now "loyal"—to Grant.

—David P. Lewis, the Grant candidate for Governor of Alabama, was a member of the Secession Convention, voting against, afterwards signing, the Ordinance of Secession, then member of the first Confederate Congress, voting supplies and active measures to carry on the war, then Lieutenant-Colonel of Roddy's First Cavalry Regiment. He is very "loyal"—to Grant.

—Was it the Grant candidate for Vice-President who suggested to *Harper's Weekly* to give all citizens of foreign birth to understand that, if they do not like the way the Grant Administration runs the Government, they are at liberty to return to where they came from? It tells them there is no law to compel them to stay here. Wilson must have "put that in." Nothing could be more unjust and insulting.

—In his letter to David A. Wells, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams spoke of aspirants for the Presidency as "that crowd." In his letter to Blanton Duncan, the younger John Quincy Adams spoke of the Vice Presidency as "that thing." The scornful height of the Adams family is something bewildering.

—Albert Scheffer, of St. Paul, who heads the Liberal ticket in Minnesota, as candidate for Auditor, is a brother of Charles Schefler, the former State Treasurer; and far beyond his influence with German Republicans he is popular with all classes of people. When his name was first reported among the supporters of Greeley, the Postmaster of St. Paul (who is also editor of the *Press*) indignantly repudiated the idea that "so good and true a man as Albert Scheffer" would be a "traitor to the party." Now, however, for some days past, that same Postmaster editor has not found words enough in his vocabulary of denunciation for Albert Scheffer.

—Henry N. Johnson, son of the late Judge Nimrod Johnson, of Richmond, Ind., and a lifelong Republican, has left the old rotten ship of Grantism, and come out for Greeley.

—"Mack," of the *Missouri Democrat*, is quite free to own his abhorrence of Grant, though, as a matter of business, he is obliged in his paper to support him. Indeed, behind the curtain there is not a man on the staff of the *Democrat*, the only great Grant organ in the West, that believes in Grant or will vote for him; yet, notwithstanding this bitter animosity, that paper is one of the most virulent adherents of the Renomination ticket.

> —Henry Winston, a Kentucky mulatto, has turned completely.—*Ex.*

Wants to vote for Greeley, and knows that, as a nigger, he ought not to do it.—*Grant newspaper.*

> —The Chicago *Times* is authorized to say that Governor Jacob is in favor of the Louisville movement, and will stump West Virginia against Greeley and Brown.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* (Grant organ) says it was Congressman John J. Davis, and not Governor John J. Jacob, concerning whom the *Times* was "authorized" to speak. The *Intelligencer* supported both Davis and Jacob, in the late election, and ought to know.

> —The delegates best known are Senator Bayard, of New Jersey; Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. P. Knott, of Kentucky; C. C. Burr, of New Jersey; the Hon. William M. Corry, of Ohio.—*Blanton Duncan despatch.*

We have explained who Senator Bayard is. The Hon. George W. Woodward, referred to as Judge, has been making Greeley speeches in the interior of Kentucky, and visited Louisville on his way home.

—The Yorkville (Ill.) *Record* supports Grant, and says of the party nomination for Senator and Representatives:

> It is the most consummate piece of political chicanery ever perpetrated in this country. With these remarks we drop the matter, and yield our support to Castle, Ray, and Hollenback. Yorkville Post Office is worth $400, not $4,000.

—Pierpont, the "War Governor" of Virginia, says he has been a Republican since 1860, and will not exchange his Republicanism for Grantism. He is sure West Virginia will roll up a grand majority for Greeley.

—Colfax wrote in 1868: "There are sixteen weighty reasons why Grant should never be President." And those reasons have been increasing in weight and number every day since.

—All the Grant papers throughout the country simultaneously raise the cry that Greeley stock is falling. Of course such a concert of sweet sounds must prove overwhelming.

> —Governor Washburne, of Illinois, writes a letter to the Springfield *Evening Union* warmly indorsing Grant and Wilson. He has been claimed by the "Liberals," and talked of as a candidate for renomination on their ticket.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (Grant).*

—How's that for a "straw," and several States not heard from?

—George M. Dewey, editor of the Hastings *Republican Banner*, has been nominated for election to the Michigan State Senate.

—The Cleveland *Leader* talks about "General Butler, the battle-scarred hero." The fun of it is that no one can see Butler's scars when he is sitting down, and the *Leader* knows it.

—"A touching sight," says the Pittsburgh *Post*—"Mosby, the guerilla, and William Lloyd Garrison, the Northern Abolitionist, who pronounced the Constitution a 'league with death, and covenant with hell,' clasping hands across the bloody chasm, and howling in unison for Grant and corruption."

—J. J. Enos, of Watertown, Wis., law partner of Daniel Hall, late Speaker of the Assembly, has come out for Greeley.

—The Postmaster of St. Paul knows a thing or two. They don't fool him any with Louisville Conventions. He says:

> The old hacks and decayed politicians of the party, no doubt, derive a certain satisfaction from this innocent amusement, which fully compensates them for the trouble and expense.

The "expense," bless your innocent old Post Office heart,—the "expense" is already provided for by Ulysses.

—H. Martin Williams, of Holden, the champion straightout Democrat of Missouri, signalizes the purity of his Democratic principles by addressing Grant Clubs, and repudiating all but the regular Republican ticket.

> —Grant organs are eloquent over their valiant deeds in breaking up the New York Ring, but they are singularly reticent as to the character of the last Republican Legislature, which proved to be one of the most corrupt this unfortunate Commonwealth has ever been cursed with. This is where the "silence" comes in.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—The Japan *Herald*, in an article respecting the Mikado, gives some interesting facts connected with his history. He was born in 1852. He assumed the title of Prince in 1860. He ascended the throne in 1868. By Japanese reckoning he is 21 years of age. It is claimed that his pedigree can be traced back 126 generations, extending over a period of 2,500 years. If these statements are correct, the Japanese dynasty is the oldest upon the face of the globe. It is just double the age of the British Kingdom.

MAINE.

The Closing Week of the Political Campaign.

Free Use by the Grantites of Money, Mendacity, and Abuse.

The Fight in Hale's District.

Speculations as to the Vote, Gubernatorial and Congressional.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 2.

Last week was meant to be a busy week by the Grant party in Maine; but the heavens frowned and any amount of cold water was poured out upon their demonstrations—some of which rain, I am sorry to say, fell on the just as well as the unjust. I must confess that I had no idea of

THE KIND OF WEATHER

that could be gotten up here in Maine, in the month of August, too, on the shortest kind of notice. Not only did it pour down on Friday, the long, weary day, but it blew a gale from the east which went to our very marrow. Unluckily, I had made my plans at Bangor to go down to Belfast in the afternoon. Our train was what is here called a "mixed train,"—that is, both freight and passengers,—and the only passenger car was a very poor one. Cloth clothes, flannel underclothes, even helped out by an overcoat, did not prevent our being miserably cold, till we got to Burnham depot, our half-way station. As for the country we passed through, there was

NOTHING TO PLEASE THE EYE,

not a single good farm, nor a forest, nor did I see even one handsome tree. What the people had fenced in this land for, I could not imagine, unless it was the benevolent idea of preventing any unwary stranger from squatting on it, and there waste his life in a contest with the rocks. These fences were made very often of the stumps of trees piled together, and added their special contribution to the gloomy horrors of the scene. I was not sorry when the shades of night shut out the dismal prospect.

THERE WAS LITTLE TO COMFORT

the material man at Belfast. There were two small hotels, both crowded by reason of a camp-meeting held near by, and I was kindly allowed half a room, where, amid the racket of sundry adjacent blackguards, I got half a night's rest. In short, after leaving Portland, the further you go down in Maine the less you like it. I am not sure but that civilization stops at this point. The hotels are cheap enough, but then the table and accommodations are more than proportionately reduced. The cooking is positively barbarous. The waters of Maine abound with fish, but this is the only place where I find it on the table fit to eat. Fruit is very scarce and sold high. You may buy a small pear for five cents, and mean apples at a lower price. I have yet to encounter the first good ear of corn on the dinner-tables, or any good corn-bread. Roast potatoes, indigestible puddings, and pastry, you have in profusion, and this seems to be the favorite diet. How a people could stand this from day to day passes my comprehension, for, next to a carpet-bag Government, comes the misery of a bad cook. Portland is better off. Some of the hotels there are pretty well kept. My advice to the traveller in Maine is to

STICK TO PORTLAND,

or, if he must needs go elsewhere, to take a cook along. These are my honest impressions; but I see, nevertheless, plenty of travel in the State. The trains are crowded with people,—some going to or from a camp-meeting; some going to political demonstrations; some few, I suppose, sight-seeing; many on business, though what and where the business is seems to be a puzzle; but the largest number, I cannot help suspecting, travel because they are restless and uncomfortable.

But I shall not allow two or three days of cold weather to lead me into

DOING INJUSTICE

to the climate of Maine. Yesterday was a truly glorious day,—cool, bracing, quickening every pulse; and to-day we have a sun as I write,—and a climate which half-redeems the vulgar acts and mendacious resorts of the Grant stumpers and managers in Maine. As the day of election approaches, these managers increase in

ACTIVITY AND MENDACITY.

They expect to accomplish a good deal by the free use of money, and by whipping in this last week. There is a floating vote in Maine—half of it a purchasable vote—of some 3,000 to 5,000, most of which they will rope in, I suppose; but conceding them all of this vote, there remains a loss to them of not less than 5,000 known Liberal Republicans who have broken off from the trammels of party, and who will give an independent vote both to Kimball and to Greeley. These men are intelligent and resolute in their convictions; all efforts to shake their purpose have been tried, and have failed; and they will be reinforced by hundreds, if not thousands, of quiet, reflecting men, all over the State, who do not care to announce in advance their change of political associations.

Belfast is a town of some 5,000 or 7,000 persons, and would be larger and much more prosperous but for the prostration of its ship-building interest. In this place there is a strong Liberal Republican element, led by Captain Baker, who served with credit in the Union army. This gentleman lately got up a call for a Liberal Convention in the county, and obtained easily 20 to 30 names in the town of Belfast. There were, I hear, 250 signatures in the County of Waldo, which embraces Belfast, though only a part of the towns were canvassed. In addition to Captain Baker, the Liberals are strengthened by the adhesion of Mr. C. P. Carter and Mr. McGilvery,—both large ship-builders. I was told of a large number of towns in this County of Waldo where the number of Liberal Republicans ranged from 10 to 40 each, and I was assured that the average would be over 15 Liberal Republicans to a town. Such a gain in all the towns of Maine would make a difference of 15,000 votes, and would very nearly extinguish the large majority obtained in Maine four years ago.

The significance of these figures lies in the fact that this change is

IN HALE'S DISTRICT,

where a very hard and bitter fight is going on between him and Fred. Pike. The district is certainly the closest, and is deemed the most doubtful one, in the State, by all candid persons. Each side claims that it will triumph, and each evidently feels much uneasiness as to the final result. The district comprises Washington, Hancock, and Waldo Counties, with seven towns in Knox County, and the whole of it lies on the Eastern part of the seaboard of Maine. In 1868, Hale had 2,680 majority, and the Republican majority on the State ticket was somewhat larger. In 1870, Hale's majority was reduced to 1,210; but, as the total vote fell off some 7,000, this can hardly be regarded as a test. Pike has some 2,700 majority to overcome; and the question is, can he get Liberal Republicans enough to do it? He encounters a slight Democratic defection in Waldo County, headed by one Hazelton, a noisy, pretentious fellow, who talks of carrying with him some fifty votes. It will hardly reach twenty in the county. There was some defection in Knox County, but this has been brought straight. Probably Pike will get as many Grant men on personal grounds as Hale will get Democrats for the same reason. I have spoken of the Liberal strength in Waldo. In Knox County, Hale will do rather better, owing to his having secured a large appropriation last session for a Custom House at Rockland; but Pike, on the other hand, will make large gains in Washington and Hancock Counties. In Calais, which is Pike's home, there was 300 Republican majority in 1868, and Pike now expects to carry the town. In Ellsworth, Hancock County, which is Hale's residence, the number of Liberal Republicans is estimated as high as 100; and it is certain that, but for the free use of money drawn from the United States Treasury, the National Banks, and old Zach. Chandler's purse (Hale's father-in-law), the election of Pike would be certain. In ability and force he is vastly superior to Hale, and he is speaking night and day. But the corruption fund of the Grant party and the power of Federal patronage make the district a close and doubtful one.

The Administration party are claiming from

TEN THOUSAND TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND

majority in the State, instead of the 15,000 and upwards they claimed for Perham a week or so ago. They are keenly alive to the importance of not having a loss appear in Maine, and, knowing well that this loss will appear, they are trying, in advance, to diminish the effect of the blow by making the comparison with last year instead of 1868. But, as the vote of last year fell over 24,000 short of that of 1868, it is apparent that the September election of 1868 is the true test by which to ascertain the present drift of public sentiment. In the "off years," the vote of Maine always falls off very largely. The Presidential years show the true strength of parties. In 1856, the Republican candidate for Governor had 17,851 majority, in a total vote of 130,972, over both the Democratic and Whig parties, and 24,549 majority over the Democratic candidate. In 1860, the Republican majority for Governor was 15,371, in a total vote of 129,567, and Lincoln's majority was still larger. In 1864, the Republican majority for Governor, was 15,913, in a poll of 108,835; and two months afterwards, Mr. Lincoln had 17,592 majority. In 1868, the last Presidential year, the Republican majority for Governor was 20,404, in a poll of 131,265; and the Republican majority for Congress, at the same election, was 17,768. Grant had 28,030 majority; but this was not a true test, the real trial of strength being at the September election previous, when the Republicans had from 18,000 to 20,000 majority.

It is with this election that the Administration declines to make the comparison, and in which the party

ADMIT A LOSS OF FIVE THOUSAND,

a loss which, if applied in equal proportion to Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, would insure all those States to Horace Greeley.

To make the loss as small as possible, and diminish the defection, the Grant leaders have

FLOODED THE STATE

with speakers as well as money. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Secretary Robeson; Ben. Butler; Bingham; Fred. Douglass; Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York; the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; and Dr. George B. Loring have been brought in, and will be kept here, to speak; in addition to such native speakers as Blaine, Lot Morrill, Bates, Peters, Hamlin, and a host of others. The object seems to be to cover the State, and they have the numbers to do it. They are very particular to go over the towns and points where the Liberals have spoken, and seem very uneasy as to the effect produced by Trumbull, Banks, and Cary. A shower of filth has been poured by the Grant press of Maine upon the heads of these gentlemen. Senator Hamlin is, I hear, especially abusive and rancorous in his speeches. At one of his meetings, he and Fred. Douglass spoke together,—the latter making by far the most decent and logical harangue of the two. A by-stander who heard them remarked that "he could not very well tell which of the two was the white and which the black man; but it was a very easy matter to tell which was the blackguard."

To meet this flood of speakers the Liberals have

RATHER SCANTY FORCES.

I must say that the Maine campaign has not been very effectively managed, either by the Committees here or at New York. Very little help has been given the Liberals from abroad, in speeches, money, and documents. The money given for needful campaign purposes is a mere drop in the bucket, compared to the great campaign fund. Very few speakers have been sent to the State. Had the interior and rural towns been properly canvassed by Liberal Republican speakers, the Liberal vote would be at least 3,000 or 4,000 larger than it will be on the 9th of September. Very little has been done to develop this sentiment, except in a very few localities. What there is of it in Maine is a naturally spontaneous growth, born of a profound dissatisfaction felt by thinking Republicans with the present Administration. Very little, I repeat, has been done by outside effort to develop or maintain it, while the Grant Ring, on the other hand, has spared no money and effort or appliance to smother it. Under all these discouragements, the growth, strength, and numbers of this Liberal element in Maine are something wonderful. Though few in numbers, the

OUTSIDE SPEAKERS FOR THE LIBERALS

have done good. Mr. Trumbull's visit and speeches have frightened our opponents and done great good. Farnsworth is doing good and effective service. General Banks, who is one of the very best popular speakers, as well as one of the first of our parliamentary debaters, has entered upon a canvass which promises the very best results. I am told that his speeches at Saccarappa and at Farmington were admirably put, and, though he is somewhat out of voice, it is apparent that his raid in Maine is greatly alarming the Grant column. No effort and no calumny are spared to blacken his reputation, and thus diminish the effect of his speeches. These fellows have not yet begun their dirty work upon General Cary, of Ohio; but he is too formidable a man not to provoke the favorite tactics of the office-holders. General Cary has already made an excellent speech at Fryeburg, and is to follow it up to-night at the City Hall of Portland. From this place he goes down to Hale's District, where I look for the best results from his labors. This gentleman has shown a desire for real, effective work in this campaign, instead of mere self-display, which entitles him to the warm appreciation of the Liberals all over the Union. Most political speakers prefer to speak at large centres, where there are newspapers and reporters to sound their praises and herald their efforts; but General Cary, both in North Carolina and West Virginia, went to the mountain counties and out-of-the-way districts, where speaking and efforts tell most, though they may make much less noise in the world. In this State, he is pursuing the same zealous and disinterested course, and I commend his example to others who have the good cause at heart.

This being the closing week of the campaign, there will be speaking by the Grant leaders all over the State, and by the Liberals at all the places they are able to reach. Both sides will strain every effort. Owing to the fluctuating and purchasable vote, and the number of silent men whose course cannot be calculated in advance, I am bound to be very cautious in my

ESTIMATES OF THE RESULT.

But I think it safe to say that over 5,000 Liberal Republican votes will be thrown, and that the usual Administration majority of 18,000 or 20,000 will be cut down to figures somewhere between 6,000 and 10,000. If the latter figure is reached by Perham, and no more, you will have a gain of 8,000 or 10,000 votes,—a vote ample to give us all the debatable States of the Union by enormous majorities.

AS FOR CONGRESSMEN,

I fear this district will be lost, but lost only by the stupidity of many a weak candidate where a strong one could easily have been obtained. Clifford may pull through; but, if he does, I shall be agreeably disappointed. The district could have been carried had a Liberal Republican been nominated. The Second and Fourth Districts have such large Administration majorities that they could hardly be carried even if judicious and strong nominations had been made. In the Third District, Tom. Lang, Liberal Republican, will make a good race; but Blaine has a party majority of about 3,500 behind him, and will thus save his bacon, I suppose. In the Fifth District, Pike is making a splendid fight, with about an even chance for victory. With better management and more help from abroad, the Liberals might have elected two Congressmen from Maine, and perhaps even have elected their Governor. As it is, they will, I think, accomplish results which will go to show that, even among this hard and tenacious population, the great movement for Reform, Amnesty, and Reconciliation has

TAKEN A DEEP HOLD,

and won thousands of intelligent adherents.

The office-holders here are looking very uneasily to the October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and their chief hope now seems to be in the little game of the Louisville Convention, gotten up in avowed hostility to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments. If this reliance fails them, they will give up the ghost. L. Q. W.

INDIANA.

Progress of the Campaign—The Liberals Confident of a Handsome Majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This is the centre of the hardest-contested section of the political field. Both parties are determined to carry Indiana, and, as the vote last year was close, both avow that the price of victory must be vigilant industry. The most noticeable feature of the campaign here is found in the fact that, while the Grantites are rabid as dogs with hydrophobia, snapping, snarling, cursing, and denouncing all opponents, and especially Liberal Republicans, the Greeley men of all classes are cool, good-natured, determined, and confident. This at once impresses the stranger with the belief that the chances are largely in favor of the latter. Indeed, after an extensive tour through the State, I am fully convinced that Hendricks will be elected Governor by at least 5,000 majority, and that Greeley will then carry the State by 10,000 to 15,000 in November. This impression is based upon a careful estimate of the Liberal Republican element, which comprises a large number of the best and most influential Republicans in the State; and also upon the fact that the Democrats are a unit for the Liberal State and National tickets. I have not been able to find a single simon-pure Democrat who talks of supporting either the Bourbon nominee or Grant. I have met with two men who professed to be "straight" Democrats, but who turned out to be Republicans in disguise.

I had the pleasure of attending a Greeley meeting at Jamestown, in Boone County, on the 28th of August, and was astonished at the immense crowd and unbounded enthusiasm. This place is a centre of the backwoods Democracy,—just such a place as the "straights" would be found in if there were any genuine ones. But of the 6,000 or 7,000 people there, only one man claimed to be a bolter, and he was laughed at as a bogus "Butternut." The speakers advertised were General Williams, candidate for Congressman at Large, and T. A. Hendricks, candidate for Governor. The first failing to appear, your correspondent was pressed into the service by the Committee, who knew he was a Liberal Republican, whose voice had been heard from many a platform in Indiana in favor of Fremont in '56, and Lincoln in '60 and '64, but never for Grant. The speech was a review of American politics, and an attempt to show up the sins of the various parties, and especially their tendency to degenerate into mere rings. He closed by a review of the present Liberal movement, its origin, spirit, and aims, and congratulated the country on the imminent prospect of a peace that should mean something and be lasting. T. A. H.

INDIANA, Sept. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hoosiers are hard at work in the Liberal cause. Every county is organized, and they send out their speakers to all the townships, having two or three go out, with a band, and thus call the farmers and villagers together, and, in this manner, [illegible] the issues before the people. And [illegible] country is the place to make votes. I [illegible] addressed some very large meetings [illegible] villages since I have come into the State.

The Hoosier State is good for [illegible] majority for Greeley and Brown this fall, [illegible] confidence of our friends is growing [illegible] every day.

A ONE WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE PEOPLE.

Stephen A. Hurlbut as the Campaign Letter-Writer.

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JUNE [illegible]

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In view of the above, I would ask the voters of the Fourth Congressional District, composed, as they are, of as honest and intelligent people as can be found in our [illegible] country—how they can cast their votes for Stephen A. Hurlbut, when he advises a merchantable transaction in politics, in [illegible] that he may destroy "vermin," which [illegible] "has permitted to live altogether too long."

"Like Representative, like people," [illegible] be the verdict of the country against [illegible] should the voters of this district inflict [illegible] us the disgrace of his election.

In Seymour G. Bronson, the Liberals have presented a candidate for Congress in [illegible] district, respected and honored at home [illegible] the sterling worth and moral qualities [illegible] high-minded private citizen, and [illegible] and incorruptible in every public [illegible] which our people have placed in his [illegible] and as he has honored us whenever we [illegible] honored him, we can safely predict [illegible] would show the same manly qualities [illegible] exercise the same good sense in the Legislative Halls of the Nation; and the [illegible] would have a well-founded confidence [illegible] no act of his would disgrace him [illegible] honor them. B. G. V.

The Straight-Out Convention at Freeport, Ill.—Liberalism in Stephenson County.

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SIR: Tuesday last was a day long [illegible] remembered in Freeport, for on that [illegible] assembled the masses of the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Illinois [illegible] elect delegates to represent the district [illegible] Springfield and Louisville. The [illegible] was immense, consisting of just three [illegible] son, and they are the only three Democrats in Stephenson County who will not vote [illegible] Horace Greeley.

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Gentleman from country—"Well, you are going to Louisville, of course?"

City gentleman—"I have not yet made up my mind to go."

Country—"Why not?"

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Country—"Why, don't you know that [illegible] going to pay our expenses, and give us [illegible] lar and a quarter a day for our time, [illegible] You must go. This district must be represented, and there are only us three to [illegible] You must go."

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SIR: Your reference to the school-[illegible] ing was, to numerous thousands, the [illegible] beam of past, present, and future [illegible] sociations. But to me it cast a shadow [illegible] doubt. It is evident that the school-accommodation in Chicago is inadequate to [illegible] the demand; and, when we look upon [illegible] little ones with so tender interest [illegible] future fathers and mothers of this [illegible] city, and the fallen with so much [illegible] eration should there be a single [illegible] left uncared for, we are not [illegible] the fact that, for the lack of knowledge, the people perish. [illegible] temporary arrangements be made [illegible] the felt want for the giving of [illegible] cation to the multitude of those who [illegible] perish for the lack of knowledge? [illegible] Indeed sensible that time can never [illegible] called. If a boy or girl passes to the [illegible] 10 or 12 years without the rudiments [illegible] sound Christian and secular education [illegible] a fit and chance to one if he [illegible] not lost what cannot be restored. [illegible] city, parents are necessitated to [illegible] efforts to have their children enrolled [illegible] schools. Should it be so? What, then, [illegible] become of those who are indifferent? THOMAS [illegible]

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THOMAS MEIKLE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Distinguished Visitors at Headquarters—Encouraging Reports from Indiana—A "Model" Grant Meeting—Liberal Rally in the Fifteenth Ward.

The following were among some of the principal persons registered at the Liberal Headquarters yesterday: Gen. O'Bryan, Oshkosh, Wis.; P. Ryan, Evansville, Ohio; B. K. Count, Utica, N. Y.; N. F. Potter, Mound City, Ill.; K. Scherer, ...ville, Ind.; J. L. Stickey, Fox River, Ill.

These gentlemen all speak encouragingly of the growth of Liberal sentiment in their various sections, and particularly in Indiana, where there is every assurance of Hendricks' being able to carry the State in October next by at least 15,000 majority. The Vermont election has not in the least dampened the ardor of the committee, as but little was expected from that State, where there are no union of Liberals and Democrats on the State ticket.

The nominations of the Duelists at Louisville, and their persistency in nominating O'Conor in spite of his declension, were the subjects of much laughable comment, and one gentleman offered to bet $500 that the Louisville nominee would not receive 1,000 votes in the State of Illinois.

Very encouraging reports are received from the different Ward organizations, which are constantly increasing in number, and no doubt is entertained of the ability of the Liberals to carry the city at the ensuing election.

At a "Grant rally" in the Ninth Ward, on Wednesday evening, from among twenty-seven names called on the Club roll not seven responded. This is the third or fourth attempt of the same kind to awaken an interest in the Ninth Ward. Still, they had a little talk, and among other patriotic expressions was that of an Englishman from Michigan, who said that Grant ought to have treated the rebels as the English did the Sepoys—blown them from the cannon's mouth.

Hon. Leonard Swett will speak at the Cottage Grove Wigwam to-morrow evening.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of Greeley and Koerner was held at the hall of Hussey and Brothers, No. 391 Milwaukee avenue, on Wednesday evening, Louis Neike, presiding.

Albert Mikkelsen being introduced, made an eloquent and effective speech in German, the majority of the meeting being of that nationality. At the close of his remarks a Committee, consisting of Frederick Petterson, H. J. Hamilton, H. M. Sterrs, A. Osterman, and A. ..., was appointed to confer with a similar committee to be appointed at a mass meeting to be held at Sullivan's Hall, corner of Eaton road and Wabansia avenue, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of effecting the consolidation of both sections of the Greeley and Brown Clubs of the Ward.

After three rousing cheers given for the Liberal candidates, the meeting adjourned to meet at the place above indicated.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

...348. Noyes v. Hall. Ejectment; $5,000. Bid... Thomas, attorney.

...341. Van Ingen et al. v. assignee in bankruptcy of Alfonse L. Mindell. Replevin, $1,680. ...rter, Booker & Dale, attorneys.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

...348. Page v. Wallace. By stipulation passed.

...310. Greenwood v. Kain. Plaintiff's motion to dismiss appeal for want of affidavit of land-holders denied, and rule on defendant to file new ... &c., by the 10th inst., or appeal to be dismissed at defendant's costs.

...347. Rowley v. Union. Default. Judgment ... property, 1 cent damages.

...348. Rowley v. Brooks. Default v. John P. ... and judgment on property, and one cent damages, and nolle as to other defendants.

... Jones v. Settege. Leave to amend by making David S. Dascombe, Frederick H. Ayers, G. Deven, and the Riverside Improvement Company partners with the defendant.

... Whitehouse v. Haywood. On motion of plaintiff, leave to amend by filing new narr. in lieu of that now filed, and rule on defendant to plead in 10 days.

... Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance v. ...nham, Proof of Publication v. Steiner and ...ham, and default.

... Liebenstein v. Montgomery. Default. Judgment for $166.69.

... v. Hirsch. On motion of defendant ... to reply or demur plea in 3 days. ... Daly v. Campbell. Demur to narr., and rule on defendant to plead by Monday morning.

... Greenwood v. Murphy. On motion of plaintiff to dismiss appeal for want of affidavit of ... rule on defendant, to file new ... by 10th inst., or appeal to be dismissed.

... Allen v. Quinn. Default v. Joseph B. ...

... Rounsavell v. Wuhlf. On motion of plaintiff, leave to file new narr. as of July 11, 1872 in ... Time to plead extended to the ... day of next term.

... Hair v. Roeslin. Judgment for $302.

... Brenner v. Miller. On motion of defendant, leave to file plea of release.

... Rounsavell v. Wuhlf. By agreement, ... as plaintiff's costs.

... Norton v. Kinger. Default. Judgment for ...

... Adler v. Dupont. Default v. Louis Levine ... Dellaide, garnishees.

... Cole v. Parker. Dismissed by plaintiff's ...

... Mortimer v. Lannon. On motion of petitioner leave to withdraw and amend petition in ... on payment of costs to date.

... Lavry v. Osam. Demurrer to second and third pleas overruled.

... Goetz v. Fuerstenberg. Jury sworn in,—Dickinson, D. S. Weaver, M. J. Morris, ... Gristede, A. Mergenthaler, Louis Kern, M. Parlin, James Parker, J. L. Lee, Milo Brady, G. Lane, and O. G. Harrison.

Barney v. Walley. Judgment for $353.07.

LAW—JUDGE JAMESON.
(Docket before the fire.)

Lewis v. M. C. R. R. Co. By agreement, ...

... March v. Gunbar. Rule on plaintiff to ... in ... days.

... Baser v. Pearce. By agreement, passed.

... Linn, by his guardian, v. Long. Cause set ... Tuesday morning.

... Beaubien v. Pinkerton. By agreement, continued.

... Mayer v. Gerrish. By agreement continued.

... Meinzier v. Shober. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

... Campbell et al. v. Turner et al. By agreement ...

... Quinn v. Tug Watson. Continued on motion of defendant.

... Quinn v. Johnson. Same.

... Wolf v. McKay. Same.

... Powers v. Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company. By agreement to be tried next week.

... Caw et al. v. Torry. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

... Burgess v. Taylor. By stipulation submitted to court and found for plaintiff damages ...

... Bipper v. Best. Dismissed by defendant's ...

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

... Urry v. Urry. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce.

... Bumsen v. Bumsen. Same.

... Brush v. Brush. Proof of publication and reference to Master.

... McNamara v. Graham et al. Proof of publication against Francis Graham. Bond N. Walk... ...ix Life Insurance Company, of Hartford ... Conn., personal service, v. John Cook, Eliza McNamara, Michael and Richard Graham, ... and Charles Bradley, and default except Bridget Walker and J. J. Danforth, ...inted guardian ad litem for her. Answer ... and reference to Scott, by consent of solicitors, Mary Graham, and G. A. L.

... Daggett et al. v. Elsden. On motion of defendants, Ellison's time for them extended till ...

... Alexander v. Hoffman. Motion of complainant to strike demurrers from file denied. Defendant's demurrer to the bill sustained. ... to amend the bill within three days.

... Strehl v. D'Evers. Motion of defendant to dissolve injunction sustained. Injunction dissolved. Hearing and bill dismissed at complainant's costs for want of equity, and judgment for appeal by complainant. Bond for $7,000 ... By stipulation, certificate of evidence waived.

... Hertig v. Hertig. Personal service, default, and reference to Scott.

... Mead v. Mead. Proof of publication, default, and reference to Scott.

... Benton v. Odlein et al. Motion of complainant to file new bill in lieu etc., and summons ...

... Kellogg v. Carlisle Burbisch. Personal service on defendants Parsons. Proof of publication as to unknown defendants. Default v. ... D. Parsons, widow, and George W. Parsons and unknown defendants. F. A. Woodbury appointed guardian ad litem for Cordelia D. Parsons and E. D. Parsons. Answer of G. A. L. filed, ... of complainant and by consent of G. ... and solicitor for defendants, who appear, ... to Master.

... Parker v. Parker. Proof of publication, default and reference to Scott.

... Fletcher v. Fletcher. Master's report filed, confirmed and decree of divorce.

... Hammond v. Talbert et al. Proof of publication. Default as to S. A. Talbert, Benjamin ... and M. Talbert. ... George ... appointed guardian ad litem for Talbert minors. Answer of G. A. L. filed.

... Loveland v. Loveland. Proof of publication and default.

... Haverty v. Haverty. Master's report filed and confirmed and decree of divorce.

... A. Proble v. Carger. By agreement stipulation filed, Sept. 5, 1872, spread of record.

... Kreugel v. Kreugel. On motion of complainant, rule on defendant to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of Court ... Monday morning.

... Smith v. Smith. Motion of defendant for temporary alimony and solicitors' fees sustained. ... ordered to pay $15 alimony and $75 solicitors' ...

... Cerking v. Mahla et al. Commissioner's report of sale filed and confirmed.

... Fickenwirth et al. v. Schanze et al. ...

... Butler v. Butler. Motion of complainant for temporary alimony, and solicitor's fees withdrawn.

NEW SUITS.

... Marine Company, of Chicago, v. Edward ... Judgment by confession. Action on a promissory note for $6,000. Williams & Thompson, plaintiff's attorneys.

... Wolcott et al. v. Stour. Case, $3,000. ... Bisbee & Gibbs, plaintiff's attorneys.

... Ellen v. Thomas McCann. Divorce. The bill alleges that the parties married on April 8, ..., that they only lived two months together, ... her own living as a servant at the Nevada ..., that the respondent has been in the habit of following and beating her, and that he threatened to kill her. S. F. Brown, complainant's solicitor.

... Hemingway v. Smith et al. Petition ... establish title.

... Snow et al. v. Sturzon et al. Appeal from Justice Hinsdale.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE BOOTH.

G. N. 37,962. Keder v. Dane et al. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

... Maren v. Gant. Order for the distribution of land.

NEW SUITS.

... Dyke v. Borland. Affidavit to garnishee Charles B. and William J. Farwell and ... Harmon, known as John V. Farwell & Co., for $580.50.

... Joseph Pal v. Chicago Turn Gemeinde. ... James Gunis, attorney. ... Papers withdrawn.

... Mehl v. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company. Trespass, $1,500. Action to recover the insurance on plaintiff's property, defendants having neglected to pay the insurance. Hugh Cummings, attorney.

3,795. Murphy et al. v. Cooke et al. Appeal from Justice Austin's Court.

3,796. In the matter of Anton and Gertrude Moser. Affidavit that Gottfried Moser has been supposed to be dead for the past seven years.

3,797. Diehl et al. v. Stedman et al. Assumpsit, $1,000. E. Jamieson, attorney.

3,798. Byron et al. for the use of St. Clair Sutherland v. Haggenboch. Assumpsit, $1,000. E. Jamieson, attorney.

3,799. Sutro et al. v. Turner. Assumpsit, $1,000. E. Jamieson, attorney.

3,800. Chamberlain et al. v. Stearns. Assumpsit, $1,000. Grant & Swift, attorneys.

3,801. Walker v. Warner. Judgment by confession. Action on a promissory note for $500. W. P. Brady, attorney.

3,802. Trimble v. Marton. Judgment by confession. Action on a promissory note for $100. J. C. & J. Knickerbocker, attorneys.

3,803. Sormes v. Martin. Restoration of record. Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, attorneys.

3,804. Cyrenus B. ... v. Richmond et al. Bill to restrain the sale of encumbrance of certain lands on which petitioner claims to have a lien under a judgment for promissory notes amounting to $16,000, viz.: Lots No. 32, 33 and 34, Block 4, Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, Lots 32 and 33 same block and addition; lot 4 in ... division of Block 35 in fractional Section 15; also the tract of land beginning at the n. e. corner of the west ½ of the s. w. ¼ of Section No. 4, in Township 39 north, of range 14 east; said point being on middle line of Oswego avenue, thence westerly on the north line of said section 181 feet, thence southerly at right angles 348 feet, thence easterly along the north line of Ringway's land 81 feet, more or less, to the southern corner of land owned by one Warner, thence northerly along the line of said Warner's land 80 feet, thence easterly along the north line of said Warner's land 100 feet to the west line of said quarter section, thence north 198 feet, more or less to the place of beginning; also a tract beginning at the n. e. corner of a two-acre tract lying in a square form in the n. e. corner of the said west half of said quarter section, running thence southerly parallel with the east line of said west half of said quarter section 147½ feet, thence 74 feet to land, now or lately occupied by one Snell, thence north 147 feet 6 inches to the north line of said section, thence west to the place of beginning; also all that Block No. 34 in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of the west half of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, in Town 39 north, of range 14 east; also all of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Town 39, except 10 acres sold out of the northeast corner of the same, supposed to be about 150 acres; and also 10 acres, being the northwest 10 acres, in the northeast half of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Town 39, lying in a square form, commencing 40 rods west of the northeast corner of Sec. 28, thence west ... rods, along the north line of Sec. 28, thence south 40 rods, thence east 40 rods, thence north 40 rods to the place of beginning, which lands were mortgaged to Dean Richmond, of New York, by defendants, trading as Richmond & Co., for $83,474.28. The bill alleges that by a fraudulent promise to accept Richmond's bills to the extent of $10,000 to enable them to carry on their business as shippers of wheat, said Dean obtained full possession of the property aforesaid, to hold the same against all creditors.

3,805. Walker v. Nugent. Ejectment, $3,000. W. C. Bennett, attorney.

3,806. Reeves et al. v. Hobert. Mechanic's lien for an account of $452.67. Sleeper & Whiton, attorneys.

3,807. Trusill et al. v. Cox. Appeal from Justice Austin.

3,808. Anna v. James Brett. Bill for separate support. Desertion. O. Kinney, solicitor.

3,809. Bennett v. Ralston. Assumpsit, $500. Howard Filden, attorney.

The County Court.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACE.

Estate of Patrick O'Meara. Grant of administration to Julia O'Meara. Bond of $5,000 approved.

Gotthilf Willig. Inventory, appraisement and award approved.

Hannah F. Marsh. Grant of administration to T. F. Marsh. Bond $3,000 approved.

William L. Reber et al. minors. Grant of guardianship to Gertrude V. Reber. Bond, $12,500. Approved.

TAXES.

The matter of the delinquent taxes was again up yesterday. A full report of this interesting matter will be found elsewhere.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

Thomas Hurley was brought into Court yesterday morning, and arraigned for the murder of John Patterson. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. He said he had engaged Mr. Van Buren to defend him, and that gentleman not being present, the prisoner was sent down, and action stayed.

NEW SUITS.

No. 293. Reno v. Stevens et al. Application to restore judgment. Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, attorneys.

287 & 9—92-1 2. Appeals from Justice Banyon. The appellants were fined as inmates of houses of ill-fame.

Andrews' School Desks.

Our city is certainly fast taking the front rank as the producer of some of the most important articles of American manufacture. The factory of Messrs. A. H. Andrews & Co., West Washington street, is never still. This is the result of a valuable improvement in their School Desks, which have reached a perfection that seems to leave nothing to be desired. The city has again adopted them after a thorough trial. An article so strongly indorsed must become the Standard Desk, and it will not be long before the machinery of the immense new factory now nearly completed will be tasked as severely as the present one now is.

Halford Table Sauce.

Never was such a revolution in the eating world created as by the introduction of the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, now sold by every grocer, and in use by nearly every family. They who have had it once, will on no account be without it; and they who have not, yet, for only fifty cents, obtained a bottle of the best relish ever put upon the table, make haste to follow the wise example of their neighbors.—*Boston Journal.*

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Mohawk, Fisk. Schooner Oak Leaf.

PASSED UP—Schooners Barker, Hartsell, Roberts, Rutherford.

WIND—South-west.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—7:30 p. m.—PASSED UP—Propellers Raleigh; bark C. K. Nevins; schooners Barker, Hartzell, Roberts, Noyes, Rutherford, Camden, Grover.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River Items.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 5.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal boats Isabella and Nautilus, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Canal boat Asia, with light load of salt, for Hennepin; General McClellan, light, and barge No. 4, with a light load of lumber, both for Peru.

CANAL—Passed in—Isabella and Nautilus, from Peru, and Essex, from LaSalle, all with corn for Chicago. Passed out—Asia, with light load of salt for Hennepin; General McClellan, light, and barge No. 4, with a light load of lumber, for Peru.

—On last Friday, during a game of base ball at Millville, in Ray County, a ball was thrown by one of the players, which struck another player on the shoulder, bounded to the ground and then struck a man by the name of Field in the neck, and instantly killed him. Those who saw the accident say the force of the ball was almost spent at the time it struck him. The occurrence cast a gloom over the community, and will probably put an end to base ball playing there.—*Lexington (Mo.) Register.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaak, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co. and others sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Passing away! passing away!
Each Tooth-Wash of a former day.
Sozodont gives the coup de grace,
Good-bye to the humbugs! let them pass.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Tickets sold at
No. 10 Wall-st., J. B. MARTINS & Co., Bankers, Box 4685 Post Office, New York.

Masks and Faces.—Ladies who mask their faces and necks with enamels endanger their health to no purpose. The plaster work deceives nobody. There is but one article known which will restore a blemished complexion or create external brilliancy and bloom where the hues have never heretofore existed, and that article is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It performs this toilet miracle by infusing vitality into the skin. The floral and herbal juices of which it is composed gently stimulate the circulation in the minute vessels, and brace the network of nerves through which they pass. Thus quickened and strengthened, the complexion recovers its freshness; all its natural bloom, and every trace of sallowness disappears. The patent cheeks derive from the beautifying baptism of this delightful cosmetic a warmer hue, and the arms, hands, and neck, a blonde lustre which the charlatans, who profess to make ladies "beautiful forever" with their poisonous compounds, can never hope to imitate.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, 20 MILES from Chicago. Call at 712 West Washington-st. Cash down, $5,000. Four good orchards.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS HAVING MEDIUM AND first-class houses for sale, to leave with us prices and descriptions, as we give much attention to this kind of property. Commissions reasonable, and no charge unless sale effected through us. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Attorneys and Real Estate Agents, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT, IN SOME suburban village, for which good suburban lots will be exchanged. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A PARTY WHO WILL buy any good thing in real estate involving $1,500, and $500 at once; must be cheap. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT, NOT far from corner of Peoria and West Jackson-sts. not less than 8 rooms, with gas and water. Owners call at Room 27 Bryan Block.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, 50 FEET ON Lake or Ellis-avs.; also, 50 or 100 ft on Rhodes, Colfax, Calumet, or Forest-avs. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW 12-FOOT counter, at 17 Smith-st., bet. Monroe and Madison.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 11 ROOMED house, suitable for boarding or lodging house. Good chance. Call at 124 West Madison-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A CAROM BILLIARD TABLE, ALmost new; cheap. 300 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN EXTRA LARGE fire-proof safe, with burglar proof apartment, made expressly and well suited for a country bank; 3 combination locks; cost when new, $3,300; size of ... Any one wanting such a safe may address W. Room No. 28, 30 Broad-st., New York.

FOR SALE—A BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHer, entirely new, and worth $60; weekly or monthly installments received. Address N 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE cheap. Inquire at premises, No. 77 South Halsted-st. in the rear.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT ON Langley-av.; 7 rooms and basement, near steam and horse cars, between the South Park Boulevard and ...; $1,500 down, balance on long time; cheaper than paying rent.

New house, barn, and 1 acre at Jefferson; fine improvements, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, etc.; a pleasant home; will sell or trade for improved city property and pay difference.

Brick, 11 rooms, with large lot on West Indiana-st., cheap; terms easy.

Brick house and lot at Hyde Park, near depot. Cheap. $4,000; easy terms.

10 acres, south, good for subdivision, on the railroad, very cheap.

2 acres with good house and fine improvements, at Englewood, a bargain. $7,500.

10 acres near Lexington Heights $150 per acre if taken this week.

25 residence lots at Lawndale, lake water, etc., near depot, only $500; cheapest offered in Lawndale.

20 choice lots near Humboldt Park, at $500.

150 feet on Michigan-av and Forty-second-st., one-sixth cash, and balance in 10 years; this is one of the best bargains offered in avenue property.

Lots on Wabash and Indiana-avs., Englewood, Wicker Park, and Brighton. Call and examine.

... Room 11, Otis Block, cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY F. EVANS, SIMMONS & CO., 116 West Madison-st., Room 2: 60x150, first-class bargain, near Ashland-av. ... 100x ..., Wabash-av., near Fortieth-st. ... Michigan-av., $350 per foot, near Twelfth-st. ... 40x130, with buildings, West Madison-st., east of Desplaines. ... between Robey and Hoyne, on Madison-st., $12,000.

2 ... in Hoyne-st. property, unimproved. Two-story and basement, brick, marble fronts, West Front on Throop-st., will take good unimproved property in part pay.

Largest list of residence property to be found in the city.

20 acres at Norwood; will trade.

31 acres at Englewood, $10,000.

5 acres at Central Park.

20 acres West Twelfth-st. and Central-av., cheap.

F. EVANS & GEO. N. SIMMONS & CO.

FOR SALE—BY SHEPPARD & STREETER, Room 2, Phoenix Block, 132 East Madison-st.: 100 feet on West Lake-st., near Wood-st.; 25 feet on North Wells-st., near Wood; 30 feet on East Madison-st., near Clark-st.; 4 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Fifth-av.; 50 feet on Oakley-st., near State-st.

5 lots on corner of Sophia and North Halsted-sts.; 2 lots at Washington Heights.

Stores, offices and dwellings for rent in different parts of the city.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES, FOR SALE ON 5 years' time monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; inquire on premises, and convenient to cars on Thirty-second-st. east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 143 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—STYLISH HOUSES—OVER THIRTY brick, stone and Vermont marble houses, mostly new, in different parts of the West Division. Possession at once or during the fall. Prices $7,000 to $25,000. ... marble, 11 rooms, five marble mantels, all modern improvements, $11,000. Good residence lots taken in part exchange for some of them. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—ONLY 2 more of those cheap lots on this new boulevard will be sold at the present low rate. There is nothing in market to compare with this property in certainty. I will agree to purchase back any lot sold at a handsome advance within one year. I can easily do this, as I am offering these lots at 25 per cent below their present value, as time will prove. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—A superb lot on the ... corner South Park and Vincennes-av., 200 feet south frontage on the Park, by 200 feet west frontage on Vincennes-av. and the extension of South Park Boulevard, at its junction with the Park.

Also 100x150 feet on Prairie-av. on the northeast and northwest corners of Fifty-third-st.

Also 75x150 on the northeast corner of Indiana-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., a beautiful grove lot.

The above property is of the very choicest character, and if taken within ten days a fine bargain can be had. Titles beyond question. Terms very easy.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—150x300, SOUTH AND EAST front, on Oak-st. (Fifty-third) and Washington-av. fine improved lot, with moderate house. Choice bargain.

Fine residence corner, 75x190, near depot, east front, high ground.

Large residence and fine grounds on Washington-av., good improvements all around.

Two-story frame house and lot, 100x125, overlooking lake, on Hyde Park-av., $7,000. ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A WELL-finished brick house, South Side, for $7,500 worth $9,000, call on BEES, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTY-fourth-st., 80 or 50 feet front, South Park-av. 40 feet front, near Thirty-first-st. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES AT THE corner of Western-av. and Lexington-st. ... ten rooms. City water. ... cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on the premises. S. W. RAWSON, 135 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF PRICE, 100 LOTS fronting on Western-av., Lexington-st. and Campbell-av. City water on the property. Terms to suit. Any one wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire on premises. S. W. RAWSON, Union Trust Company.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., with lot 100x150. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST AND ADjoining streets, between Fort Wayne and Rock Island Railroads, from $400 to $600 each; also, lots on corner Egan and Western-avs., and Arnold-st., from $650 to $950 each. JOHN F. STARR, Room 3, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST.—50x150 FEET, CLINton-st., near Van Buren. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRAME house of 8 rooms, and lot 50x150 feet, Washington-st., near Leavitt. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTtage house of 4 rooms, and lot No. 790 West Lake-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—100 or 200 feet front by 186 feet, east front on Jefferson-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., FRAME dwelling house of 10 rooms and lot ... feet, ..., near ... Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—4 LOTS ON INDIana-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV., 50x100 FEET ON Fifth-av., near Jackson-st., one block from Grand Pacific Hotel. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast cor. of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., LOT 40 FEET FRONT, on Clark-st., near Jackson, half a block from Post Office, and nearly opposite the Grand Pacific Hotel. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, north east corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST., 80x100 FEET ON Market-st., near Jackson. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses on Johnson-place, corner Thirty-eighth-st., at a decided bargain, and easy terms, only $500 down, balance monthly payments. If you want a home cheaper than you can build, call and see. J. C. McCORD & CO., 443 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses on Washington-av., near Sheldon. These houses are new and have all modern improvements; will sell at a sacrifice and very easy terms. J. C. McCORD & CO., 443 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts. and State and Wallace. All ... to fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—1 LOT WITH 2 HOUSES, CHEAP for cash. Inquire at 79 DeKoven-st. ANTON COHN.

FOR SALE—HOUSE-HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages at Oakland (Fortieth-st.) with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets and basement, gas materials, hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,500; $500 cash and balance $30 a year until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE AND LOT, 48X175 feet to an alley, east front, on Lake-av., 600 feet north of Egan-av.; water and gas; nice shrubbery; very near horse and steam cars; only $9,000. Anyone wanting a moderately priced house with very ... and who will take the trouble to inquire, will find this a decided bargain. Terms easy. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—150 HOUSES AND LOTS; 300 VAcant lots; 30 farms to exchange for city property; also desirable suburban tracts to subdivide. Inquire of J. H. HOOKER, 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV. CHOICE EAST FRONT building lots, 50x150 feet, just outside of Oakwood-av. (the new boulevard), considerably below market price. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDINGS AND LOT ON the North Branch, north of Division-st. bridge; one building 60 by 82 feet, 2 stories, suitable for a factory or two tenement houses; would sell buildings separately. Address E. J. CHAPIN, 223 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt sts. and Western-av.; must be sold within 10 days; price $400 and $500; only $100 cash required. Call and take a ... ride and see them; office open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. G. COLE & CO., 125 LaSalle-st., Room 2: Thirty lots corner of Taylor, Leavitt and Southwestern-av. Easy payments, lots $400 to ...

FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO-STORY frame building, No. 324 North Market-st., the first floor being used as meat market; the house is new and lease of five years; it is a good locality for any business. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NEAR LINcoln park; also choice residence lots. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—48X125, ON WASHington-av. near Reuben-st.; only $75 per foot if taken at once. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, COL. by Sept 15. LEVI WING & CO., 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ROCK ISLAND CAR SHOP—75 acres on the corner of Forty-seventh and Wentworth-av., opposite the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific car-shops. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—BOYNE-ST.—A 2-STORY FRAME of 13 rooms, brick foundation, good barn and lot, 50 feet front, east front on Hoyne-st. near Adams. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,000—NEAR UNION PARK—house and lot at little over value of lot. Rents at 12 per cent on price. One of the choicest residence sites in the city. A great bargain. Terms, $2,500 cash; balance, 1 to 3 years, 8 per cent. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 286 MICHIgan-av., near Hubbard-court; lot 25½x125 feet to alley. Immediate possession given; title perfect; only $22,000; easy terms; the lot alone is worth the price asked for the property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—LARGE lots on State, Lake, Market, South Water, and West Washington-sts.; very easy terms; low interest. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No. 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 LESS THAN VALUE, TWO-story brick house on Fourth-av., near Polk-st.; lot 25x100. Address N 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LOT ONLY TWO BLOCKS west of Lincoln Park, at $1,100, on Menominee-st.; $350 cash secures it, balance one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent; must be sold. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 134 SOUTH Clark-st.: A new six-roomed cottage, on Hubbard-st., on easy terms, or even on monthly payments. Lots on Ogden-av., Lake-st., near new depot, on railroad cross ing, and Cottage Grove. 20 acres at Rogers' Park, at a bargain; 100 feet on Prairie-av.; 100 feet on Calumet-av.; 150 feet on Indiana-av., near Fifty-eighth-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—FIRST-CLASS NEW TWO-story house, 9 rooms and alcove and basement, with good barn, near city limits and Cottage Grove-av. cars; also, a very tasty two-story house of 7 rooms and basement; both cheap. CHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 9 Boone Block, 132 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ALL PRICES, FOR A FEW days only, in Wiesner's Milwaukee-av. Addition, ... corner of ... The improvements ... and the new lines of omnibuses running from ... to this property make this a very desirable place to purchase, either for a home or permanent investment. Office open evenings. WIESNER BROS., 129 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE 12-ROOM 3-story frame house, nearly new, in a good neighborhood; barn for 4 horses, etc.; lot ... feet west of Cottage Grove-av., ... 11 ... Possession given at once. Lot is worth $3,500. Improvements $3,840; will sell the premises for ... Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 366 Wabash-av. for terms and key.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY IN the South Division. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 366 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. NORTH TWENTY-second-st., large, desirable house and barn, 35 feet lot, $14,000; bargain. STORRS & WARE, 373 ...

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS AND LOT on Monroe-st., east of Halsted. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER LOT ON Indiana-av., south of the city limits, for $65 per foot; $2,000 cash, balance at 8 per cent till 1874. Address GEORGE KNOWLES, care H. J. Goodrich, 366 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—25 HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS on the highest part of the ridge at South Englewood, fronting Halsted and other improved streets, just north of new depot. Dummy trains are run to and from the Rock Island depot on Van Buren street at hours to suit mechanics and mechanics. Several good houses will be built up in the adjoining lots this fall. Terms, $25 to $30 each, and balance ... will give long time on all the purchase money to purchasers who will build immediately. THOS. A. & M. BILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS fronting south on the proposed Eighty ... boulevard, and only 2 blocks from new depot at South Englewood ... accessible by improved streets and by 16 quick daily dummy trains on Rock Island. E. R. TRUE & M. BILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park or Ravenswood; whole blocks or lots in either suburb at lowest prices. E. R. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT SIXTY-FIFTH-ST., facing the Park, on Stony Island-av.; 15 acres on Seventy-first-st. near the lake; 12 acres Irving Park, cheap; 5 acres at Lawndale; 4 acres Hyde Park; 5 acres, Halsted-st., and Lake Shore Drive. E. C. COLE & CO., 125 LaSalle-st., or WRIGHT & TYRRELL.

FOR SALE—BY COFFMANN & ANDREWS, 12 Otis Block, 125 LaSalle-st.: 4 lots fronting on Addison at shops; 300 ft corner Forest-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.; 1 acre in section 13, Tp. 38, R. 14; house and lot West Jackson-st. to exchange; house and lot at Irving Park, Geneva; house and lot West Monroe; 5 rooms; house and lot West Jackson-st. ... at Lawndale; vacant lots, acre property; 2 stores to rent; houses to rent. Apply at our office.

FOR SALE—SIX ... CHOICE PROPERTY ON ... Oak Park; first-class property for an investment. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st. corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—SIX ACRES fronting Douglas Park, near Riverside Boulevard and Railroad Station. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP ACRE PROPERTY. FOR ... acres, four miles West of Maywood, new house and barn, orchard, etc., $125 per acre. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, BEAUtiful grove lots, at from $10 to $20 per foot front. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY SHEPPARD & STREETER, Room 2, Phoenix Block, 132 East Madison-st.: Houses and lots in ...; in ... and property in vicinity of same, either for sale or exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND large lot at Palatine; also one at Oak Park. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SHORE, CORNELL, BEAUtiful high acre tracts; $2,000 each, one-fourth cash; will soon double. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORMAL SCHOOL PROPERTY IS the surest and best-paying investment on the market. Call and get prices of elegant lots, surrounded by good improvements. Easy terms. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, BARN, AND FIVE acres of garden, in nice order, near Norwood Park. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—NEXT FRIDAY AT 10 A. M., 35 head of good horses of all grades, two heavy teams, some good drivers, top buggies, one express wagon. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge for stock if not sold. Good stabling for stock at low rates at the new Brick Barn, 342 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS and Buggies, by HORACE REED & CO., on Friday morning, Sept. 6th, at 9½ o'clock, at Centre Avenue Stables, 256 and 258 Centre-av. Madison-st. 20 good Horses, 2 Hambletonian Colts, 10 splendid Buggies and Phaetons, 12 sets of Single and Double Harness.

A CARLOAD OF LARGE HORSES FOR SALE. Horses for sale at all times at 262 West Lake-st. BARRES, BRENICK & BROWN.

EXCLUSIVELY A SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE Depository—J. H. CARSON, 284 Michigan-av., has a large lot of second hand top and open buggies, ... Chicago Double top wagons, basket phaetons park phaetons, jump-seats, and one rockaway, nearly new. All vehicles done on consignments. Painting, etc.

FOR SALE—A NEW LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON and light road buggy, at No. 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY HAMBLETONIAN horse, 5 years old, sound and long tail, very stylish; good traveller, single or double. 609 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY OR BUSINESS horse, wagon, and harness cheap, as the owner has to leave town on Monday. Call at 127 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD NEW EXpress wagon and a 7 year-old horse, about 1,400 pounds weight. 110 and 112 Milwaukee-av., basement.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA CARRIAGES, coupe rockaways, jump seat buggies and phaetons; light wagons, at low prices. EDWARDS' Sale Rooms, 278 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS, SLYDE SEATS, phaetons, top and open buggies, at low prices, at 295 Michigan-av. J. L. SMITH.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE A LIGHT buggy or wagon of any style, will do well to call on FLETCHER, LAMAR & CHENEY, 181 West Madison-st. before purchasing elsewhere. They have a large stock and will sell at dead low prices.

PARTIES WANTING TO SELL THEIR RIGS, can send them to us, as I have got a lot of customers for good rigs. J. H. CARSON, 284 Michigan-av.

TWO HORSES, 5 YEARS OLD, FOR SALE cheap at 747 West Madison-st. One for $80.

T. K. BROOKMAN, 180 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has on sale a pair of good driving horses, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them; also, some open and top buggies, business and farm wagons, single and double harness, &c.

WANTED—A LIGHT PHAETON OR PONY buggy; must be cheap for cash. Apply at 104 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A NICE, LARGE AND well matched carriage team, will pay good price for the same. CROSSMAN & CO., 416 and 418 West Randolph-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM FRONT OF GEO. Sherman's residence, 381 Wabash-av., a bone handled malacca driving whip, gold ferrule with owner's name engraved thereon. A liberal reward will be paid for returning of same to Watchman, Post office. No questions asked.

LOST—SEPT. 4, ON PAULINA-ST., BETWEEN Washington-st. and Horton's book-store, on Lake, a black lace cape. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 586 West Washington-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A BANK BOOK AND $30 enclosed, between Cherie-place and Madison-st., on Fifth-av., by a hard working man. Please leave it at the Tribune office.

LOST—$25 REWARD—MEMORANDUM BOOK, papers, &c.; no account to any one but owner. DAN MILLER, 157 Twenty-second-st., Billiard Hall.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, A basket of clothing, on North Peoria-st. Finder will oblige a poor girl by informing N. MALLER, 240 West Indiana-st.

FOUND—SATURDAY, A BAY HORSE 17 hands high, 10 years old; owner can find him at 60 Blue Island-av.

REWARD—$50—TAKEN FROM F. J. HEALEY'S Livery Stables, No. 260 and 262 North Clark-st., Sept. 2, one brown horse, 14½ hands high, white hind feet, from fetlock, enlargement over right eye; also, square-box top-buggy, with patent wheels and harness.

STRAYED—FROM 751 MAY-ST., AUG. 26, 1872, A cow and heifer, both red, the cow having one horn turned down; heifer has a star in the forehead. Any body returning the same to above number, or giving information, will receive $10 reward.

TAKEN UP—THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, A large red cow and calf. Owner can find them at Woodlawn, on the lake shore. OLE PETERSON.

WHO FOUND IT? A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the return of a black morocco pocket-book, with red lining, containing $106 currency, in eight bills; note endorsed by Wm Belfield; a picture, postage stamps, etc., lost yesterday after noon in burnt district. 202 Centre-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—21 LOTS NEAR MILWAUkee-av., 3½ miles from Court House, for a Michigan farm, city property or a stock of goods; no incumbrance. A few houses on South and West sides, worth $4,500 to $18,000. 6 good farms from $4,000 to $45,000. 5 to 160 feet at Woodlawn Station, cheap for cash. 125 feet front near Thirty-second-st. to exchange. Three tracts of choice acre property that will advance at least 50 per cent in 12 months. F. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 131 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS or lots for cottages or houses and lots in city or thriving towns. Call on or address E. R. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FARMS FOR CITY property. I can furnish small or large farms. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 273 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED Chicago real estate for suburban our country property. Address, by letter only, JAMES STRAWN, 30 Bryant-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR OVER, to join the advertiser in manufacturing soap at Chicago. Works are built and in complete running order. A practical soap maker preferred. References given and required. Address Post-office Box 187.

PARTNER WANTED—HOTEL—A THORoughly competent hotel man, with many years experience, desires to form a connection with other parties, with a view of opening a hotel, or to taking an interest in one already open. Reference satisfactory. Address F 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSIness man, with $500 cash, wishes to engage in some legitimate manufacturing business. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO PURchase a half-interest in a legitimate, well-established and pleasant, paying business; light, safe, and ... Address S 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, to open a straight legitimate cash business, that will pay handsomely; excellent location. Can give and require best of reference. Address F 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LOCKSMITHING, jobbing and repairing; capital required, $200; can make from $5 to $8 per day. My time is money. Call at ... Madison-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS THAT will bear investigation; capital required, $5,000. Address P 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, a thoroughly competent milliner, with some capital, to carry on the two businesses, on one of the avenues. Address K 78, Branch Tribune Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO ENgage in a paying business. Call 75 West Madison-st., upstairs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES—B. COLE & SON, REAL Estate and House Renting Agents, 160 West Madison-st., have the following stores and offices for rent at reasonable figures and in splendid locations: ... Building containing ... stores, on first floor, with basements, all heated by steam ... Three small stores in second story of same building, and 30 rooms in third and fourth stories, suitable for offices and sleeping rooms. Large 4-story building, No. 8 South Canal-st., with steam elevators. Two splendid stores, southwest corner of Morgan and Madison-sts., and others.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN METROPOLITAN Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts. Possession given Nov. 1, 1872. Persons in want of offices centrally located please call at our office and see plans. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—2 STORES 94 AND 96 KINZIE-ST., also basement and upper floor. Inquire at 96 Kinzie-st., near North Wells-st. Depot.

TO RENT—BUILDING 383 WASHINGTON-ST., near Franklin, separately or together. H. F. WAITE, Room 28 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A LIGHT, DRY BASEMENT, 20x70, at 55 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE BASEMENT IN brick house, No. 374 Wabash-av., near the Post Office. Inquire of C. F. & W. N. BRUNER, 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON CANAL-ST. LARGE AND VERY desirable rooms with power, for manufacturing business. Apply to FRANK DOUGLAS, 68 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT BASEMENT, with back entrance, in Central Union Block. No. 28 Market-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, FOUR stories and basement, on State-st., near Randolph. Rent low; location first class. Address X, care of H. Chandler & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 134 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HALL SUITABLE FOR SOCIETIES or lodge purposes, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., in Parker's building. Apply to D. R. DYCHE & CO.

TO RENT—IN IOWA, FIRST-CLASS BRICK store 22x90; live town and lots of business. Address Box 62, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOMS, LARGE and small, corner State and Van Buren-sts.; one loft 80x100. J. K. OTIS, 79 Madison-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—HALL NO. 82 WEST RANDOLPH-st., suitable for society meetings. Apply to JOHN M. CONNELL, 75 West Madison-st., or to D. W. QUIRK, 156 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR J. V. FARwell & Co., the first story and basement of an iron and stone front building 45x182. Steam elevator, etc. Possession at once. Also a 5 story brick factory 30x45 on Arcade-court, between Franklin and Fifth-av. Apply to BENT & GOWARD, 100 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TO BREWERS AND PACKERS—Ice house with store, suitable for a small brewery or packing house. GEO. H. HESS, 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 22, 24 and 26 South Canal-st. 60x120, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 3-STORY HOUSES, with all modern improvements, at No. 553 and 555 West Indiana-st.; will rent the whole or part of each house as parties may desire; each floor finished complete, with water, etc. Inquire of THOMAS BARROWS & CO., 73 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, furnished, if desired; possession immediately. Apply at No. 30 Union-av., west of Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 270 WABASH-AV., near Harrison-st. Inquire of OLINGER & BALLARD, 236 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front, with Mansard roof, No. 1156 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. House contains 14 rooms, and has all modern improvements. C. C. THAYER & CO., 286 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN COTTAGE GROVE, CORNER 49th-st. and Evans-av., a new three-story house for $35 per month. F. D. GRCUTT.

TO RENT—HOUSE 288 WEST TAYLOR-ST., corner Aberdeen; 8 rooms, bath-room, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, barn, etc. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—A FINE SIX ROOM COTTAGE ON Burnside-st. near Twenty-fifth, only $25 per month till 1st of May. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 157 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, FURniture for sale cheap. Apply at 23 Bridge-place near Lincoln Park, or 75 West Washington-st. J. B. FORD & CO.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE—12 ROOMS, NICEly furnished throughout, in a suburban town, 8 miles from city limits, to a good tenant without small children, who will board a young man and wife; everything in connection around the house; grounds very nice. For full particulars, apply at 82 South Market-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 327 South Park-av., containing 11 rooms, bath room and closets, has hot and cold water, etc.; will be rented reasonable to a prompt paying tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of J. SMITH, at Parmer, Fuller & Co.'s, corner Twenty-second and Union sts.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 1358 Michigan-av., from Oct. 1, 1872; rent $50 per month; 7 rooms; water and gas, if required. H. O. STONE, Room 8, 148 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE, ON LYTLE-st., containing 10 rooms, in good order; water, gas, and sewer in street; rent $40 per month. Apply to J. T. GOLDEN, 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 712 West Madison-st.—6 rooms. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOUR BEAUTIFUL MILWAUKEE brick front houses—Just being finished, and will be ready for occupancy on the 15th inst.—with all of the modern improvements. They are situated on ... Park-av., just north of Chicago-av. Apply to ELLIOTT ANTHONY, No. 77 South Dearborn-st., Rice's Block.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—$16,000, $17,000, $15,000, $10,000, $20,000—Beautiful, finely located marble houses on Michigan and Prairie-avs. MEARS, 125 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS, TO A responsible party, a new 3-story and basement brick building on Third-av.; upper stories suitable for housekeeping or private boarding; 18 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. LOWRY, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, CONVENIENT FOR housekeeping, centrally located. Rent, $12 per month. Address, at once, O 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS AT 218 Wabash-av., well adapted for an office or lodging rooms. C. C. THAYER & CO., 286 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—2 PLEASANT front rooms, bathroom and waterclosets, with use of ... and basement for storage, etc. Pleasant location; suitable for gentleman and wife. $20 per month. 778 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO A YOUNG LADY WHO WILL room with another young lady, a furnished room. Address Z 23 Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, HOT AND cold water, with bedroom off, to one or two gentlemen. Wood-st., near Madison-st. Address S 73 Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS IN A MODERN improved house, with an American family; can be occupied by respectable parties at 237 West Chicago-av., one block west of Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM FOR gentleman. Brick house 41 South Carpenter-st. ... door from Washington-st.; all first-class.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE room, for gentleman, with gas and care. 58 South Green-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, at 135 Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front-room, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and lady, with or without board, at 119 South Peoria-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, and one furnished bedroom, for gentlemen only, 524 Wabash-av., between Twelfth-st. and Harmon Court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE day, week, or month; good hotel table attached. Inquire at 179 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen at No. 20 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—3, 5 and 4 ROOMS, PLEASANTLY located, 144 and 146 North Market-st., corner Erie; and store and basement. Call at 146 Market-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE NEAR THE corner of Peoria and West Jackson-sts.; not less than six rooms, with gas, water, &c.; or will buy the same on good terms. B, Room 37, Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR ROOMS for housekeeping, south of Twenty-second-st., South Side. Address, stating situation and terms, K 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, furnished or unfurnished; must be located east of South Park Boulevard and south of city limits. Address, giving price and location, L 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE pleasantly located, or three or four rooms suitable for housekeeping—with water; also, a place for wood or coal; West Side, near street cars; will buy a good cook-stove and some furniture; rent not to exceed $20 per month—by a prompt-paying and responsible tenant. Address, for six days, to W 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished, or small cottage near the Halsted Street Bus Line, south of Madison, by a gentleman and wife (Americans) without family; careful and prompt. With terms and location address S, 115 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—FOR THE "Dangerous Classes of New York," &c. the fastest selling subscription book of the day; now is your time to secure good territory for the fastest-selling book in the market. Address American Publishing Company, 305 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY MADE SELLing the new chromo oleographs. Pictures good. Agents wanted in every town in the Northwest. Send for circular. R. R. LANDON, 5 Lind Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN Illinois to take orders for the Farm and Fireside; a splendid chromo given to every subscriber. Apply to R. SMITH, Room 7, Wadsworth's Buildings, 131 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS make $10 to $20 per day with my goods; every article is new, and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 25 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and every thing from the lightest to the heaviest goods. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND good will of a business college established for five years in a city of 10,000 inhabitants in Central Illinois. Only small capital required. Reasons for selling, the proprietor will soon open in Chicago. Address, W. A. DREW, 157 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.—A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 18.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER & WILSON SEWing machine with cover. Equal to new. Cost, $75; price, $35. 1183 Indiana-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 244 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments. All machines given when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 127 West Eighteenth-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—100,000 GOOD OLD BRICK FOR sale. Address Box 17 Builder's Exchange.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS A BOOKkeeper in a wholesale liquor house; reference required; none but German need apply. Address Letter Carrier No. 12, for three days.

WANTED—A THOROUGH DRUG CLERK experienced in retail trade. Must speak and write English and German. A German preferred. Apply to A. S. CARTER, Mendota, Ill., or LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—AN INVOICE CLERK. A YOUNG man with experience, and first-class references as to integrity, character, and ability. Address, stating references, experience, and salary required, T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Michigan-av. and Washington-sts. No personal applications entertained.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress and character to collect and do general office work. Apply before 10 o'clock. HINDLE & JENKINS, 279 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN AT A. G. DOWNS & CO.'S, 224 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN in a hat and cap business. State what experience had in that line, and address B 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk in the wholesale notion business. Address KRAMER BROS.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-class bookkeeper for a few evenings. Pay liberal. None but good, practical bookkeepers need apply. Address K 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AT THE LAKE Side Chemical Company's Works, Twenty-seventh-st., between Lime and Quarry. One who can sell trade preferred.

Trades.

WANTED—A BOOT-TREER. APPLY TO WM SMITH, 298 and 296 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—AT THE CHICAgo Packing and Box Company's Packing House, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—5 CABINET-MAKERS, 2 CARpenters and 2 men to run circular saws; steady work and the highest prices paid to first-class men, at SWINEY BROS., corner Kinzie and Reuben-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND WELL recommended watchmaker, who also understands engraving, for a country place. Inquire at 88 Wabash-av.

WANTED—20 GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE men, at the Zinc Ornamental Works, 164 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR AN easy business. Those with $5 to $10 can clear $12 to $20 a week. Room 17, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD CARPET LAYers. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 116 and 120 State-st., near Madison.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY UNTIL noon to-day to P. J. SEXTON, 93 and 95 Pacific-av., opposite Rock Island Railroad depot.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUSTOM cutter, to go to the country, to a good man, willing to work for a moderate salary; steady employment will be given. Apply to FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., corner of Washington and Market, between 7 and 9 a. m. and 12 and 1 p. m.

WANTED—ROOFERS—NO. 1 PRACTICAL roofers can get employment at 101 West Washington-st. U. S. Roofing Co.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS SUPERintendent in wood and iron works. Address A 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—A GOOD CHANCE to go West. Inquire of J. WESTON 76 Market-st. between 12 and 1 o'clock Oct. 6 and 7, only.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS AND LABORERS at 416 and 418 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—RIP-SAWYER. NONE BUT AN experienced hand need apply at 496 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS working in a meat market. Apply at corner of Clayton and Paulina-sts., near Twenty-second-st., and Blue Island-av. JAMES CLANCY.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS PANT-MAKERS AT CROFT BROS., 182 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD PLASTERERS THIS MORNing on Loomis-st. between Catherine and Henry. West Side.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS STAIR BUILDers, at southeast corner Twelfth and South Canal-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CABINET MAKERS; also, one good furniture packer. Apply to SWAN CLARK & PLATT, 211 and 213 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS, MACHINE hands, and one good boy, in alley north side of Washington-st. between Jefferson and Desplaines.

WANTED—GOOD BOOT MAKER TO GO TO Watseka, Ill. Highest Chicago wages paid. Apply to G. M. HENDERSON & CO., 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SILK HAT FINISHERS AT Cavanna's hat Manufactory.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT 416 AND 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN IN FURNITURE FACtory. One thoroughly practical. P 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER, ONE acquainted with job work. Apply to HIBBARD & SPENCER, corner Lake and Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN AND groom. Call at 341 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORses and carriage and make himself generally useful around house; must be a good driver, sober and steady. Apply at 138 Vincennes-av., between 4 and 5 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAges $2.00 per day. Saw mill and farm hands. Wages $25 to $40 per month. Apply at 28 West Madison or 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER. ALSO a bell boy (white boy only). Apply at CONTINENTAL HOTEL corner State and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY, age 12 to 15. Must write a good hand and come well recommended. Apply from 7 to 10, at our office, 188 West Madison-st. D. COLE & SON.

WANTED—50 LABORERS TO START SATURday with me in the Steamer Peerless, to work on canal in Michigan. Good wages and steady work for one year. Apply at the Employment Office, southwest corner of court House Square. T. TERRY.

WANTED—MUSICIANS TO TRAVEL WITH a first-class entertainment. Apply to CHAS. E. DOBSON, Wiley's House, corner Lake and Union-sts., 3d floor. Mr. Langley please call again.

WANTED—MEN IN THE CITY, ALSO TRAVelling men to sell our new Chromos, just out. HOLLISTER & CO., 207 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, FROM 15 to 18 years of age, who can come well recommended, and understands the English, German, and Norwegian languages. Apply to C. G. TRUSDELL, 217 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TEN RESTAURANT WAITERS at Wagner & Kuhn's Restaurant, 145 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 250 RAILROAD LAborers for the Muskegon & Big Rapids road. Wages $2; board $4.50. 50 tracklayers for Michigan Central, at $2.25; free fare. Also 40 for saw mills, farms, etc. 250 choppers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 237 South Canal-st., or 56 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 MEN, 30 TEAMS, 20 CARPENters, for the Northwestern Railroad Menominee, Escanaba and Fond du Lac and Milwaukee railroads. Wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Teams $4.50; $70 to $100 per month. Also 4 saw mill hands, $35.00 per month; entirely free fare from the Company's Office. 2 West Lake-st. BJORTH & NEWTON.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 25 saw mill hands, $26.00 per month and board; free fare. Apply at 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR NORTH PACIFIC railroad; $2.60 per day; 10 men for brickyards, 20 farm hands, near the city; 10 boys to pick tomatoes, 1,000 railroad laborers and choppers; big wages; free fare; 6 for city work. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK ON STOCK AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables, 414, 416 and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO DO GENERAL work, at MACKENZIE'S, 279 Wabash av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ONE RAISED IN the country preferred, who is acquainted with doing chores, farming and vegetable garden, handy about house and not afraid to work. Must be steady and sober, situation permanent. Apply to ALLAN PINKERTON, 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

WANTED—5 GOOD BOYS TO DISTRIBUTE circulars; good pay. 129 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY FROM 17 TO 20 years old to janitor and office work about hall. 128 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—MEN TO MAKE $50 TO $300 WEEKly in country towns; must have a few dollars capital. 117 Third-av.

WANTED—TO GO THIS DAY, 1,000 MEN FOR C. & N. W. R. R. CO.; wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day; free fare; Company's Office, 39 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TRAVELLING SALESmen, who are well acquainted with the book, drug, and wall paper trade of the Northwest. None other need apply. Address L M, Post Office.

WANTED—EMIGRANTS FOR COLORADO. Another company will start from Chicago on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Secure tickets and follow at your convenience. Office, Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—MARRIED LABORERS, WHO wish to settle at Highwood; steady work, and lots sold and lumber furnished to build houses, and small monthly payments received, so men can secure homes. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1138 Prairie-av., between 11 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—PORTER—ONE WHO UNDERstands the liquor business. None other need apply. Call at 27 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS, 241 WEST RANdolph-st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, ONE WHO writes a good hand. Apply at No. 11 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 200 MEN FOR railroad at South Chicago. Apply at 12 West Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST purchasing a note made by E. F. Cavanagh for $229.50, payable to the order of Burrall, Upham & McGlashan, dated Sept. 12, 1871, as the same has been stolen from us and payment stopped. UPHAM & McGLAUCHLIN.

CARPENTER WORK WILL BE TAKEN BY the job or by day or percentage, at a low figure, and good satisfaction given, by addressing I. F., 323 Centre-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 584 State-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books and libraries. Call or address BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Store, No. 45 East Harrison-st.

NOTICE—THE STANDS FOR BEER AND ice cream at Sharpshooters' Park, for Monday's picnic, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, ... are for sale to the highest bidder. Send written communications to T. KELLY, 79 West Madison-st., by 4 p. m. Sept. 6.

STORAGE—GOOD STORAGE CAN BE HAD for pianos and household goods in the private residence, 1123 Indiana-av.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—ALL CONFECtioners, hotel keepers, and bakers, who are in want of good pastry cooks, confectioners, and cake bakers, are kindly requested to call on or write to the Confectioners Headquarters, No. 77 Allen-st., New York.

WANTED—MEN WISHING TO PROVIDE themselves and families with homes they can call their own, should join the army and Navy Colony. ... for experienced ... one-fourth the expense. Office 137 West Washington-st. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SATURDAY, 20 TEAMS for Lake Superior; wages $5 per day, or $4 and furnish feed; free fare both ways. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 237 South Canal-st., or 56 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOREMEN, BOSS MASONS AND carpenters and others having men in their employ to improve a chance to double their income without interfering with regular business. Address F 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 331 West Van Buren-st.; good wages. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—AT 64 FULTON-ST., A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; also, a good second girl; references required.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP—ONE GIRL TO do general housework, and a nurse girl, at 41 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small family; high wages paid. Apply Thursday at 44 South May-st., between Washington and Madison.

WANTED—GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES for second work, cooking, and sewing in the best families. MRS. WHITTAKER, 242 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER and plain cook. Call at 610 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND A dining-room girl; also, a laundress, at once. Apply at No. 4 Keyes' Hall, corner Ashland and Warren-avs.

WANTED—GIRL, MUST BE GOOD COOK and laundress. Inquire at 545 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 64 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR SIX SMALL FAMIlies; pay $3 to $5; no fee charged. CITY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 125 South Franklin-st. Room 28.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL AT 1461 PRAIRIE-AV. immediately; wages $4.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a small family of three adults; work light and easy; references required. Inquire at 615 Fulton-st., between Paulina and Wood.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY WHO WRITES A good hand and can come well recommended. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY—APPLY TO GAGE BROS. & CO., 257 and 259 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY—AGE FROM 16 TO 18, who can make himself generally useful about a store. Inquire 79 and 81 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian hands, for Mr. Sullivan's farm; constant employment, summer and winter; pays the highest wages for steady men; also wanted men for saw-mills and railroads, free fare, at 105 South Franklin-st., cor. Washington, Room 29.

WANTED—A SECOND COOK OR DISH-WASHer; also a woman to scrub, at Eagle Hotel, No. 80 West Water and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL for general housework. Apply at 43 Oak-av., near Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call early at 181 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 237 West Jackson-st. Big wages for a good girl with references.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do second work. Must come well recommended. Apply at 212 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 645 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do sewing; small family. 123 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 130 South LaSalle-st., in basement, from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Highest wages and a permanent place. 749 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 581 Fulton-st., near Paulina-st.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as second girl, for family of three persons at 1085 Prairie-av.; good wages will be paid to competent girls who can bring good recommendations.

WANTED—WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS vegetable cooking, at Adams House, corner Clark and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN SERVANT GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 568 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK CAPABLE OF COOKing for 25 boarders; good wages. 1121 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT SECOND work and take care of a child. Apply, with reference, corner Ellis-av. and Douglas place.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL, WHO understands cooking, washing, and ironing; good wages. Apply at 740 Michigan-av., on Friday.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; references required. Apply at 1398 Prairie-av. References required.

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL TO ASSIST in kitchen, at 564 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework, must be a good cook, washer and ironer, for small family. Apply to-day after 10 o'clock a. m., at 58, Curtis-st., between Madison and Washington sts. References required.

WANTED—FIVE KITCHEN GIRLS AT Wagner & Kuhn's Restaurant, No. 145 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THREE WOMEN TO CLEAN house at Wagner & Kuhn's Restaurant, No. 145 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL TO DO chamber work and assist in dining room. EASTERN HOUSE, 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO KITCHEN GIRLS FOR restaurant. Good wages given. Apply 331 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Good wages will be paid to a good girl. Apply at 140 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; a German or Scandinavian preferred. 378 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 64 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, AND two experienced dining room girls, immediately, at REVERE HOUSE, 44, 48, and 50 North Halsted-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SILK HAT TRIMMERS, AT Cavanna's Hat Manufactory.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED VELVET AND cotton hat makers, also a few good learners at TURKINGTON'S, 286 State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS—APPRENTICES AND EXperienced hands, to make bonnet frames. Apply to Dr. L. SHEPLIE & CO., 345 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRL TO COVER JEWELRY cases at 274 State-st. DOLANN & BULL WINKLE.

WANTED—BINDERY GIRLS—3 GOOD BOOKsewers, immediately, at the Steam Book Manufacturing House of COX & HENDERSON, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT-IRONER, ALSO A plain ironer; good wages. 1121 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, HEALTHY WET NURSE. Apply to Dr. T. D. FITCH, 298 West Monroe-st., before 9 a. m., or from 1 to 3 p. m.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS LADY CANvassers. The best of references required. Call at 186 Centre-av., between 12 and 1 o'clock. N. B. None under 30 years of age need apply.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXTENSIVE LIME AND STONE QUARRY in Wisconsin for sale; all in nice running order, with 5 good kilns producing daily 280 bris lime, with the sale established, good profits. The whole works, barns, houses, tools, wagons, carts, railroad switch, with six good horses, etc.; everything in complete running order, for $7,000; part cash, balance in lime, delivered here at 80c per barrel. Full particulars at No. 2 South Market-st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 WHO would have no objection to locating in a pleasant country town can more than double his money in one year by addressing B 74, Tribune office. Business is legitimate and of the highest respectability. Ample reference will be furnished.

A CITY DRUG STORE IN A GOOD LOCATION, doing a good business, for sale. W 85, Tribune office.

A GOOD MAN WANTED TO GO INTO BANKing business in Mason City, Ill., who can furnish capital of $20,000 or $30,000. Business is already established. Address P. O. Drawer 13.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities of the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 634, Elgin, Ill.

BRICK YARD IN FULL OPERATION, MAKing superior pressed brick, near Chicago, with full supply of machinery, tools, buildings, teams, and the finest clay in the country. Orders on hand for 400,000 pressed brick. Apply to JOHN H. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, ON North Side; well located and stocked, or partner wanted who will have sole charge. Dwelling attached. Inquire of PATCH & CLYBOURNE, 37 North Clark-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT LEMONT, 25 miles from Chicago, on the Alton and St. Louis Road. Price, $3,000. Doing a splendid business. For particulars inquire of the proprietor, B. VAN BUREN.

FINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE, HAS BEEN run but six months. Capacity 500 bushels. Price $6,000. Inquire at 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE DOING A GOOD BUSIness in one of the pleasantest towns on the C. B. & Q. R. R., within convenient distance of Chicago, for sale. For information inquire or address J. H. B., 25 and 27 North Jefferson-st.

I AM A CAPITALIST, AND WANT A SIMILAR party, with not to exceed $25,000, to join me in a safe investment. This is no partnership. Address R 75, Tribune office.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, WITH sale, of Saloon No. 277 Twenty-second-st., for sale. Apply on the premises.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE, 121 WEST LAKE-ST., Chicago, Ill., for sale or rent. J. DARLEY, Proprietor.

LIME KILN FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR real estate—at the Summit Station, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles from Chicago, capacity 70 brls per day, offered at a great bargain. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 164 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

MEN WITH $300 TO $500 CAN FIND GOOD business chances that will bear investigation at 28 Nevada Block, East Washington-st.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—of one of the best paying fruit and vegetable markets in the city; has been doing a cash business; will sell low for cash. 173 South Halsted-st.

SOAP FACTORY IN CLINTON, IOWA, FOR sale; all complete and ready for use. Inquire at 129 West Lake-st.

SALOON FIXTURES FOR SALE, CHEAP, AT 33 North LaSalle-st.

SALOON, RESTAURANT, AND CONFECTIONery on State-st. near Sixteenth-st., for sale, at a great bargain for cash. J. MARTIN, Room 14, 132 LaSalle-st.

THE EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY FOR SALE very cheap; reason present manager is obliged to leave, and I have other business. Apply at 120 West Van Buren-st.

THE BEST MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN the city for sale, employing thirty hands, with good customers for all the goods made; paying large profits. Terms reasonable. Address PICTURE FRAME, Tribune office.

THE MENDOTA STEAM TANNERY FOR SALE cheap. A rare chance. Capacity, 7,000 sides; with all modern improvements; machinery perfect; good reputation; constantly growing trade; situated at a railroad centre, with unusual advantages. Investigation desired. Apply to T. D. McCLURE, Grand Central Hotel, Chicago, or GILMORE & McCLURE, Mendota, Ill.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL AT YANKTON for sale. For further particulars inquire of the proprietor, D. S. WARREN, Yankton, Dakota Ter.

$500 CASH WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST in $1,000 stock and business clearing cash for two years $200 monthly. 148 West Washington-st., Room 5.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADIson-st. Healing, developing clairvoyant and test mediums in attendance. Wanted immediately three first class physical and test mediums. 341 West Madison-st.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can describe and tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 241 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER—Being desirous of procuring employment in Chicago, I will make an engagement at a reasonable salary; best of references for capacity in all branches, industry, etc. given. Address CHARLES FARNSWORTH, No. 212 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 4 years' experience, in a wholesale or retail drug house; best of references. Address G M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as bookkeeper, entry clerk, or department salesman; good reference. Address Y 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, BOOKkeeper, or assistant. Have had several years' experience in the grocery business. Can furnish satisfactory references from present employers. At present employed in wholesale grocery. Address F. A. BLACKWELL, Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced wholesale and retail druggist, as bookkeeper, salesman, or prescription clerk, in city or country; best of references given. Address L 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING agent, or compounder in a wholesale liquor house. Thirty years' experience. Speaks English and German. Address K 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, any situation in a wholesale house; grocerise preferred. Address O 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or clerk, by a young German man, willing to work. No objection to any business. Can give best of references. Address, for three days, K K, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper desires an engagement at some wholesale house. Unquestionable references. Address K 35, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed or examined. Accounts adjusted, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. A. BRASHER, No. 159 East Madison-st., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY reliable man as collector, delivery clerk, or in any capacity where he can be generally useful. Address U 36, Branch Tribune Office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced cutter and salesman; have been foreman in business for Brown & Stewart, N. Y., for eight years, and wish to obtain situation in some good clothing house in this city. Address or can be seen at 21 South Halsted-st. WM. MORGAN.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MANUFACTURING Stationers—an experienced, correct, rapid job ruler is open for a situation. Address PHIL. APPS, 1802 Christy-av., St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL MILLER or stonedresser. Good reference. Age 28. Address J. RANDFIELD, Pawpaw Grove, Lee County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER engineer, to take charge of stationary engine and boiler, in town or country. Good references. Address G 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS cloth-finisher. One who has had charge of finishing for twenty years. Address S. DUNWELL, Madison, Cane County, Wisconsin.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Dane, to take care of horses and work around the house in a private family. Address 311 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had 10 years' experience in the business of a drug store, in Chicago. Address X 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT-WATCHman or janitor, by a sober, steady, and trustworthy man. The best reference given from his last employer. Address G 65, Tribune office, on South Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DANISH girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply No. 1685 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS cook, either in a private family or boarding house. Please call at 273 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework or second work in a small private family. Apply at 77 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies, to do second work in a private family. Inquire at 42 Cherry-av., for two days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE girl, as housekeeper for one or two gentlemen, on the South Side. Inquire at 90 Twenty-ninth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DEsires position in a school or family in or near Chicago, to teach English branches, Latin, rudiments of music and French. Good references given. Address Z 86 Tribune Branch Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

39 PARK-AV.—TO RENT, AN ELEGANT suite of unfurnished front rooms, with board. Also, single rooms to gentlemen.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison.—Boarding by day or week. Four fine furnished rooms to rent. Terms reasonable.

82 ASHLAND-AV.—THREE DOORS FROM Madison-st., nicely-furnished rooms and first-class board.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT room with board, also front basement to rent.

93 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GREEN WILLOW House—Newly furnished rooms; excellent board at reasonable rates; conveniences to business.

100 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—FRONT PARLOR unfurnished; back room, furnished, with board. Very pleasant rooms and location, two blocks from Union Park.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE splendidly furnished front room, gas, bath, room &c., furnace heat for winter; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen who wish a good table, cleanliness and comfort.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—WEBER HOUSE—First class board, at from $5 to $10 per week. Day board $5; transient $2.

173 WEST ADAMS—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, $5; day board $4.

191 HOYNE-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room or suite of rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

328 WEST WASHINGTON, CORNER MAY-st.—A large, handsomely furnished room, with first-class board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

368 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER ANN-ST.—Board and pleasant front room, large closets, for two gentlemen, or gent and wife.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GOOD ROOM, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. References required.

686 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ALcove room and board for gentleman and wife, or will rent room.

A SINGLE BED 50 CENTS PER NIGHT AT THE Old California House, 55 South Canal-st.

South Side.

694 WABASH-AV.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH board; only those wanting first-class accommodations need apply.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room for gentleman and wife, with first class table. References required.

809 WABASH-AV.—ENGLISH HOUSE—A front room, exquisitely furnished, at $15 per week, with board for two, $18 for one. Single room $7. Excellent table; good stable.

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF rooms on first floor, with first class board can be had very reasonable by the right parties.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board. References exchanged.

North Side.

90 SEDGWICK-ST., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—Wanted, 3 or 4 good boarders in a private family.

186 OAK-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND DEARborn—Boarders wanted.

Country.

THE PLEASANTEST SUBURBAN TOWN, 15 miles west of Chicago is Hinsdale, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. A lady who knows how, has opened a very fine house, and is prepared to take a few nice families and single persons at reasonable rates. Refer by permission, to J. NOTTINGHAM, No. 1 West Madison-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN a private family for gentleman and wife in exchange for a new rosewood piano. Address T. Y., care Carrier 21, Chicago.

BOARD—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, IN a family where she can assist in light work and sew, and her services compensate for her board. Address MAUD, care of Letter Carrier 36.

BOARD—AND A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife, on South Side. Address H, care Carrier 4.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, NORTH OF Twelfth and east of State-sts. by two gentlemen; must have a commodious room, and dinner at 6 o'clock. F 52, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES of $700 each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 157 East Madison-st.

LOANS MADE BY W. W. OTTAWAY, 73 DEARborn-st., on houses, diamonds, pianos, and other good collaterals. Small sums for 1 to 12 months, on real estate. Real estate mortgages bought.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON REAL ESTATE IN city and county, commercial and other paper bought and sold. BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO., 124 LaSalle-st., basement Otis Block.

LAUNDRY'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots, and all kinds of collaterals. S. GRAY, Room 12, 124 West Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED, IN LARGE SUMS AT 8 per cent, second mortgages and on leaseholds. G. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 131 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. NOURSE, Central Union Block, Room 42.

WANTED—$40,000 FOR TERM OF YEARS ON choice city improved property. Address P 84, Tribune Branch office.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 4 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Burnett's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS & EATON, 79 South Canal-st.

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FOR SALE—TWO 11x20 ENGINE, RIGHT AND left hand; 1 boiler 44 inches diameter, 48 1-inch tubes, 12 feet long, dome, 3 ..., 2 boilers, 44 inches diameter, 16 feet long, 2 14-inch flues; all new work. Address J. O. BOWER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—ONE 17 FOOT, 32-INCH, ONE 26-inch, three 24-inch lathes, one 12 inch and one 16 inch lathes, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 270 South Canal-st. Second hand engines and boilers, 25 to 40 horse-power; working machinery of all kinds, by W. A. JAMES & CO.

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STEAM ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH BOILers at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S Machinery Depot, 270 South Canal-st.

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DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FREE advice; scandal avoided; also foreign divorces in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1087.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from the First Page.)

vs. and 5 NATIONALS were indifferent to the latter two. Of the 5 Nationals 3 were for voting for Bacon, who had been a lover of liberty in Missouri when it was not so popular as now, and who had stood well in the channels that all repudiated Grant. The Liberals were relying upon the intelligence of a free people, and the Democrats upon their purses, and not upon ante-bellum and throughout past associations. They made it business, and failed to show it. Such is the world. Such it will be.

Colonel Carter, Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives was called on for his views, which, though it was evening, he gave very well in little digested. His views accord in reference to the late election in the Southern section, where the political sky now encourages. Of 5,000 white Republicans in Louisiana, 4,000 went for Greeley. A vote many more, and all the colored men in Mississippi. Therefore there was no question as to the result. He himself, an old Confederate, thought he was exercising a right when he voted for Greeley, which, though it was a revolutionary right, was to be exercised in the first instance. If, at the close of the first quarter of the Republic as Washington would have it, the people were to re-elect Grant's worthless Cabinet, he agreed. What he did not do he permitted. The Speaker described the unfortunate state of affairs in Mississippi.

The meeting finally adjourned, and after it Governor Flower was serenaded at the Leland, and held a reception in the Hall of Representatives.

The meeting was, in fact, a continuation of the unsuccessful meeting, the greatest ever known in the history of this city, since how thoroughly awakened the people are to the importance of the question at issue in this campaign, and the earnestness and fervor with which they are supporting Greeley and Brown. The Democratic Central Committee, it is true, is still sleeping, and refusing from all sections. The Republicans to keep their people away, have advertised a special meeting at their wigwam, but it was a hopeless failure, and their meeting will soon be a matter of history. The Liberal gathering was representative of all nationalities and all classes, Germans, Irish, and Americans. Half and more than half were Democrats. Governor the usual orators, the wives of the wealthiest citizens were present, and listened attentively in the circle. The general feeling was that the Republicans had a hundred majority in Springfield alone.

Governor Brown, in his remarks to the Board, said that the field of union, and, in historic to those harmonious strains which gave promise of what they could do. He was glad to see so many of them present, and spoke of the union which was to obtain between the two great States of Missouri and Illinois, all of its interests and were rated only by the big river. That there was cause for dissatisfaction with the present Administration was not to be denied. The task was to defeat it by a great party had given up its party pride, and thousands of men from the Republican ranks had come forward and held offices which they could have continued holding if they bowed to party regime, and thousands more were prepared to come. Governor Brown then went on to speak of the reform movement that there was no certain on the breed practice of the party, between the Democrats and Liberals, connected with the Southern States than there was in the East, and hence and now any opposition to the one was the one which might arise from misgovernment there, and from differences between the races. Half this question was settled, and the rest would be settled soon, and with the success restore peace to the country. Although it was then twelve o'clock, he would not trespass upon the time of the meeting longer, and of the orators who were to follow him. He would only say that he was with the Governor, and the patriots of the Leland were filled with them for half an hour. They seemed to be wearied of seeing and hearing.

THE LOUISVILLE FARCE AT AN END—O'CONOR CANNOT BE COAXED INTO BEING THE FIGURE-HEAD—NO NEW NOMINATIONS MADE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—The Convention was not called to order by the Chairman until half-past 10 o'clock.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Kelly, of Louisiana, said he had been instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to read a communication on behalf of the Louisiana delegation, justifying their withdrawal from the Convention. The reasons assigned for such a procedure are the hopelessness of the cause of Democratic principles, in consequence of the decided declination of O'Conor and the confused condition of affairs.

The following is the communication, in full, presented by the Louisiana delegation to the National Democratic Executive Committee:

SITTING IN LOUISVILLE, as representatives of the Democracy of the State of Louisiana, a solemn duty is imposed upon us at this moment. Voting unanimously for Charles O'Conor as the candidate of the Democratic party for President, and for John Quincy Adams for Vice President, we believe we represented, so far as individual opinion can be represented in the aggregate sentiment of the Democracy, the conservative, national, republican governments, became one as an impression that Charles O'Conor and John Quincy Adams would receive the support which has refused to be our standard-bearer. History must pass on his reasons. We believe him to be a statesman of the old Democratic school, devoted to a Republican government as contemplated by Jefferson and by Jackson, and which has been consecrated by the blood poured forth in the assertion of principles. With profound regret we have heard opinions applied to him by the press of this country which are of absolute declination has been made known, which could in any properly be applied to the honored statesman and citizen. We believe that the last hope of the Republic rested with this Convention. To us it still rests with it. We have seen whether Grant or Greeley succeeds. With and hearts we foresee the death of Democratic principles and free government. Let us pray to God that the impending revolution may be without blood. We came here as friends of fraternity, and in that spirit we part from the majority of you. The Convention, before the declarations of Mr. O'Conor were in your opinion, should have withdrawn, and all becoming means of spreading on him to accept the distinguished honor tendered him. We remain in the Hall, and will vote for the motion that we can no longer confer any common country, our State, and our people.

E. D. KELLY,
JOHN SCHAEN,
Chairman of the delegation from Louisiana.

A RESOLUTION OFFERED.

Mr. Goodell, of New York, offered a resolution which he said he thought would alter the determination of the Louisiana delegation. The resolution embodied the idea that the action of the Convention should be unanimously nominated and signed, it was the duty of the Convention not to nominate another candidate, but appeal to Democracy and give the nominee the same unity and enthusiastic support as if both candidates had signified their acceptance. Mr. Goodell then offered a resolution in a speech of some length, reiterating O'Conor's ability, purity of character, and devotion to principle. His speech was frequently interrupted by occasional applause.

MOTION TO LAY ON THE TABLE.

Mr. Bryant, of Indiana, moved that the resolution, being that the emphatic and strong declaration in O'Conor's letter, that he would not accept a nomination from the Convention, was sufficient warning to this body not to nominate him. As that O'Conor has peremptorily declined, it was the duty of the Convention to proceed to make a new nomination. The New York delegation had withdrawn O'Conor's name. He therefore moved Goodell's resolution be laid on the table.

A TELEGRAM.

The motion was withdrawn, however, to allow Colonel Duncan to read the following telegram from a debauching Adams:

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Colonel Blanton Duncan, Louisville: I will gladly serve as Vice President with O'Conor, but will accept nothing else. O'Conor must positively stand.

THE RESOLUTION.

The following is Goodell's resolution in full:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Charles O'Conor, of New York, having fully and frankly expressed his views of the object and purposes of this convention, and having unanimously nominated for President, and John Quincy Adams for Vice President, of New Hampshire—that the delegates of the Democratic party here assembled are unwilling to make any other nomination than the candidates, and that every Democratic party will give them, in any event, our undivided support.

NOMINATIONS ON THE TABLE.

After reading the above, Colonel Duncan renewed his motion to lay on the table, he having presented as he did, although opposed to the motion.

Goodell's resolution, as a matter the States was then laid on the table, the following votes: Alabama, aye, 10; Arkansas, aye, 10; California, aye, 6; Colorado, no, 51—aye, 10; Indiana, aye, 15; Kentucky, aye, 12; Louisiana, aye, 10; Kentucky, aye, 12; Louisiana, withdrawn; Maryland, aye, 10; Missouri, aye, 24—aye, 6; Michigan, aye, 6; Minnesota, aye, 5; Mississippi, aye, 9; New Jersey, aye, 9; New York, no, 61—aye, 1; Nevada, aye, 3; Nebraska, aye, 3; Ohio, no, 41; Pennsylvania, no, 68; Oregon, aye, 3; Tennessee, aye, 12; Texas, aye, 12; Virginia, no, 32; West Virginia, aye, 5; Wisconsin, aye, 10; Total, aye, 203; no, 120.

During the roll-call, sentence voted "aye" or "no" in the announcement was greeted with applause by the partisans of each side.

Colonel Duncan was granted permission to cast the vote of Texas and Maryland by proxy, the President declining, as he subsequently stated, for their right to represent their constituency, for, were that to be allowed delegates might transfer the votes of Democratic States to Republicans and give their votes to Democratic States, and leave the presiding officer of the Convention to call out man to cast the vote of all States, which was not decide questions. [Laughter and cheers for Duncan.]

ADJOURNED.

Mr. Morgan, of Indiana, moved the adoption of Goodell's resolution, and it was carried on a roll-call by the following vote: [Same as above.]

vote: Alabama, aye, 10; Arkansas, aye, 12; California, no, 10; Delaware, aye, 6; Florida, aye, 3; Georgia, aye, 10; Illinois, aye, 22; Indiana, aye, 30; Iowa, aye, 10; Kansas, aye, 10; Kentucky, aye, 12; Maryland, aye, 10; Massachusetts, aye, 13; Michigan, aye, 6; Minnesota, aye, 5; Nevada, aye, 3; New Jersey, aye, 9; New York, aye, 61; North Carolina, aye, 10; Ohio, aye, 41; Pennsylvania, aye, 29; South Carolina, aye, 14; Tennessee, aye, 12; Virginia, aye, 32; West Virginia, aye, 5; Wisconsin, aye, 10; Total, aye, 413; no, 0.

A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Mr. Bryant, of Indiana, arose on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a supplemental report, as follows:

Resolved, That we are opposed to giving the public credit to corporations, and favor their dispersion by specie payment.

Resolved, That we favor a judicious tariff for revenue purposes only, and that we are unalterably opposed to the present high tariff, which is for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, miscalled protection.

The report was adopted.

THANKS.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Judge Lyons for his excellent and able impartial and courageous performance of duty.

JUDGE LYONS RESPONDS.

Judge Lyons made a few characteristic remarks in acknowledgment of the compliment, and declared upon the Convention adjourned sine die.

NOMINATIONS.

No definitely since the adjournment of the Convention the Democratic party of the State of Kentucky, with Samuel J. Tilden, of New Jersey, in the chair.

Horace Greeley, Gratiatus, Warren, of Georgia, and Governor, made speeches.

GREELEY'S CHANCES!!!

A telegram from Atlanta, was read, announcing great enthusiasm in that city over the action of the Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another Bolter from Charles O'Conor is said to have been in Greeley's ranks in Ohio. [Applause.] Indiana also has come to the front to swell the number of Democratic bolters. [Applause.] Kentucky is the latest to accept the situation. [Laughter.] Kentucky is the latest to accept the situation. [Laughter.] Kentucky is the latest to accept the situation. [Laughter.]

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THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL STATE CONVENTIONS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The Committee on Conference reported that the Liberals were willing to endorse the Democratic State ticket, if the latter would adopt those Congressional districts which were agreed upon by the Conference Committee. The report was discussed, and the Democratic delegates to the Liberal Convention were instructed to vote for the Democratic nominee for Governor, William Kelly, of Oneida, and for Lieutenant-Governor, Allen C. Beach, of Onondaga. The Democratic Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, the first of which declares that the rightful purpose of the Government is to secure equality of rights to all its citizens, and that all are equally before the law, and that a return to power under any pretence of a party promptly opposite to these principles would be a calamity to the country; that the Democratic party is the party of peace, reform, and good government, and is pledged to the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws, but unsparing and condemnation to the Administration of Ulysses S. Grant for its corruption, profligacy, and imbecility in the management of public affairs, which has culminated in the betrayal of the Republican party into the hands of the Democracy, and in violation of his solemn oath, plots and intrigues for personal political preferment; that the Administration of Ulysses S. Grant has been a disgrace to the country, and the high character of official integrity have destroyed all the confidence ever reposed in his administrative ability; that this body in no way endorses, but emphatically condemns every effort looking to his elevation to a position where, by the reason of past infidelity, the people have in the past, and the nation might depend upon his will and efforts, the eight calls attention to the history of the Republican party, and especially to the record of the last Congress, and declares that the power which has disgraced the State and nation, and which has denied the Treasury bankrupt, and the people robbed, and the Government debased, while every element of corruption has been developed, and every principle of honesty and honor has been debased, and every principle of honesty and honor has been debased, and every principle of honesty and honor has been debased